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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices by Ocean Telegraph to Last Evening.

Arrival of the King of Egypt at Paris.

Reported Victory for the Turks in Crete.

The Luxemburg Matter in the British Parliament.

Emancipation of the Jews in Hungary.

FRANCE.

The King of Egypt at Paris—The Shah of Persia Unable to Leave Home.

PARIS, Sunday, June 16.

ISMAIL PACHA, now King of Egypt, has arrived in this city, and met with a most enthusiastic reception.

It is understood that the Shah of Persia, to whom an autograph letter of invitation from the Emperor had been sent to visit this Capital during the International Exposition, will be unable to leave his Government.

GERMANY.

The Czar of Russia at Berlin.

BERLIN, Sunday, June 16.

His Imperial Majesty, the Czar of Russia, reached Berlin to-day on his return to St. Petersburg.h

CANDIA.

Reported Victory of Omar Pasha—The Turks Storm an Important Position.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday, June 14.

Official advices just received in this city from Crete, state that on the 3d of June OMAR PASHA attacked the Christian insurgents' position in the District of Luzethe, and situated in a rock-bound valley, and one of the strongest places for war purposes on the island.

Several engagements ensued at a place where the insurgents were intrenched.

The Imperial Turkish troops in the end dislodged the Christians, and thus secured possession of the valley.

The reports say that the Cretans lost 500 men killed and wounded, and that the Turks had only 10 men killed and 60 wounded.

HUNGARY.

The Emancipation of the Jews in Hungary.

PESTH, Sunday, June 16.

The royal Government of Hungary is preparing measures for the emancipation of the Jews in this Kingdom.

SPAIN.

The Spain-Chili Affair.

MADRID, Saturday, June 15.

The Spanish Government has decided to send an Envoy Extraordinary to Washington with new orders in regard to the Chilian difficulties.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Luxemburg Treaty—Sharp Attack on the Ministry in Parliament—Reply of Lord Stanley.

LONDON, Friday, June 14.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. LABOUCHERE asked Lord STANLEY, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, for information as to the exact nature of the Luxemburg treaty lately concluded by the delegates of the Great Powers assembled in the Peace Conference in this city. In doing so, he denounced Lord STANLEY's course as the representative of Great Britain in the Conference, as exhibiting no evidence of statesmanship, but as likely to involve the interests of the kingdom in the rash form of intervention in the Franco-German matter or its more direct consequence. He (Mr. LABOUCHERE) entertained the belief that in the event of a war between France and Germany the guarantee given in the Conference would involve England in the quarrel.

Mr. AYRTOWN also condemned Lord STANLEY's course in the Conference, and inquired if England was absolutely bound to interfere by arms if Luxemburg should be attacked. If this was so, what became of the power of the Parliament in granting or withholding the regular supplies for war purposes to the Crown?

Lord STANLEY, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replied that the House of Commons had the power to stop the supplies if it thought fit, and so decide whether the country should go to war or not. Lord STANLEY set forth, in extenuation of his course in the London Conference, the defiant attitude just previously maintained by France and Germany toward each other and the danger of an impending war, of great magnitude, which then existed, recapitulating his statements made to the House the night the Luxemburg treaty was agreed to. Lord Stanley added that had he then hesitated on the part of England to give his adhesion to the collective guarantee, the armies of France and Prussia would be now in the field, and all Europe would be involved in war. All the other nations, as well as all the parties in the country, would then have charged England as being the real author of the calamity. The Luxemburg treaty, as signed in London, did not bind any Power to interfere singly in the eventualities which may arise between France and Germany relative to the future of Luxemburg.

Parliament and the Fenians—The Late Petition for Clemency.

LONDON, Saturday, June 14.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Major ANSON moved to reject a petition presented some weeks since from certain parties in Ireland (Reform Leaguers and others) praying for the exercise of Executive leniency toward the Fenian traitors condemned to death in Ireland, and also that the House cancel all mention of its character or reception from the journal of record. The Major denounced the tone of the petition as calculated to incite to fresh acts of rebellion in Ireland, and described the paper itself as a slanderous insult to the British Army.

A lively discussion ensued. Major ANSON's motion was rejected.

Further Convictions for High Treason in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Sunday, June 16.

Several additional cases of high treason were tried before the Special Commission at Limerick last week, and resulted in the conviction of the accused.

The Attempted Rescue of Fenian Prisoners in Dublin.

DUBLIN, Saturday, June 15—Evening.

It appears that during the attempt to rescue the Fenian prisoners at Waterford on Thursday, the military and police came to close quarters with the rioters, and the former used the bayonet freely. A number of the rioters were bayoneted, and two deaths have taken place therefrom, the second one being reported to-day.

FINANCIAL.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, June 16.

United States bonds are quoted on the Bourse to-day at 78.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Political Matters—The Priesthood and the Church—Population.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Monday, May 27, 1867.

The way is not yet cleared for the adjustment of the question of the alienation of the ecclesiastical property which is to relieve the financial embarrassments of the country by putting 600,000,000 of francs into the treasury. It cannot yet be said that the new project will break down, nor can one have entire confidence that in its present form it will succeed. It was thought a few days ago that the job was fairly in the hands of the ROTHSCHILD's, and that, for the moderate commission of three per cent., the work was to be done, and that the Government had only to receive from time to time the installments, according to the terms of the contract, and have its pressing needs met.

All that can be said at present is that there is a hitch, and the impatient public is called upon to wait a little while longer. The whole thing so far looks very much like a muddle, and as yet the bottom cannot be seen through the turbid water. There is talk about a convention with new parties, among other, ERLANGER of Paris, and all that can be hoped for is that on some conditions the money will be obtained.

The thing most talked about just now is the wedding to take place the day after to-morrow at Turin. For the first time for some years the King will have his whole family around him, and it promises to be a very pleasant domestic reunion. The two married daughters, with at least one of their husbands, the Prince NAPOLEON, have arrived; and Prince HUMBERT, the last one to go the way of all flesh, and the one of most political importance, is to have on this occasion his last warning, and is no doubt getting prepared to resign himself with a becoming and a very royal grace to his fate. The Ministers have gone up in a body, and many interested friends and hangers on of royalty are already there, so that there can be no doubt that the number of witnesses will be sufficient to make the affair legal, and give it proper *éclat*. Everyone wishes well to the "happy pair," whose union is brought about at a moment of increased good fortune for Italy, to be accepted also as next to the last type and seal of the national union for which the people of this country have so labored and aspired.

The Papal Government seems to be finally aroused to the necessity of making a vigorous effort to put a stop to the brigandage which has at last assumed an audacity which defies all law. The *Giornale di Roma* publishes an edict which says that whoever will hand over to the authorities a brigand alive shall receive a reward of 3,000 francs, and if he be the chief of a band, double that sum. A premium of 2,500 francs will be given to any one who kills a brigand, and in case he be a leader, 5,000 francs. Sums of 200 and 300 francs will be given to whoever may furnish trustworthy information, so that officers of the law may be put on the track of brigands or their accomplices. A brigand who delivers up to the authorities, dead or alive, another brigand shall receive full pardon and a reward of 500 francs. If a chief is delivered up, the reward will be doubled. Whoever obstructs or hinders in any way officers in the pursuit of brigands, shall be condemned to 10 or 15 years' imprisonment in the galleys, and if arms are used the punishment shall be death. So the hunt goes on like that of wolves and bears in the forests of a new settlement.

There is a class of political priests in Italy who are represented by a spirited little journal called the *Unita Cattolica*. They watch with cat-like vigilance at every hole and crack they can find in the new fabric, and if the nose or tail of a poor creature is put forth, they seek with characteristic rapacity to make a new victim. To those who belong to this herd there is nothing which those who are trying to make Italy can do which is not wicked and deserving the harshest reproach. Liberal opinions, whether in politics or theology, in Italy, as in other Catholic countries, receive little favor yet from the clerical party. The strife still goes on as fiercely as ever, and not an inch of ground is yielded without some wounds first inflicted; but fortunately only such as soon heal, or do not kill, made by anathemas and fierce invectives.

The surprising increase of newspapers in Italy since it has become a free State is another proof that the unrestrained public life of a people must ever and most naturally manifest itself in this form. We hear of new journals—most of them small, to be sure—springing up everywhere. Of those printed every day in the week, including Sunday, there are already eleven issued in Florence, five or six at Turin, seven at Genoa, seven at Milan, ten at Naples, six at Venice, five at Palermo, and so on in the same proportion throughout the Kingdom, according to the size of the towns. Very few of them are subsidized organs of the Government, and most of them discuss with a spirit of independence domestic and foreign questions. Few among them all, except established organs of the system, have ever a word to say in defence of the Papacy. On the contrary, the attacks upon it are constant and unsparing. The general opinion among intelligent Italians is, that the Roman power has been a curse to Italy, and preserving its old spirit, it ever must be to any country; and this opinion is expressed without reserve. This proof of the great intellectual reform which has been going on, and is still in progress in Italy, has perhaps as much as anything else won the respect and confidence of the rest of the world.

The exact population of the Kingdom of Italy, according to the figures of the recent census, which have just come under my notice, is 24,200,000. We have been in the habit of putting it in round numbers at 25,000,000, but that includes the population still under the government of Rome. The per cent. of increase has been small for many years—not much greater, indeed, than that of France. The number of inhabitants to the square mile in the Peninsula is nearly the same as in the continental portion of the French State. The Italians, like the French, are little disposed to emigrate, although some are sent off every year to mend their fortunes in the countries of South America, peopled by the Latin race. As the vessel becomes over-full the drops that run over are apt to fall into countries lying on the shores of the Mediterranean. There are many thousand Italians, and those using the language of Italy, in Tunis, in Egypt, on the shores of Dalmatia, and at Constantinople. As this kingdom grows stronger, its influence should increase all around the basin of the Mediterranean, by the force simply of race and language, even without those moral biases which before long will begin to have weight. This country has a great interest in the settlement of the Eastern question, and by position and necessity, in a final solution, will be called upon to play an important part. But this will depend upon the amount of strength this country finds itself in condition to put forth.

A good deal is said about what is to happen before long touching the fate of Turkey, and many theories are put forward. As to any Power, under present circumstances, being satisfied with what is in actual possession, that is not to be thought of for a moment, at least by the architects of change. After France has absorbed Belgium, and Prussia Holland, and all the German populations up almost to the walls of Vienna, then Austria is no longer to turn her eyes to the West, but become more and more an Eastern Power, and find her compensations by adding Servia, Bulgaria, Wallachia, Moldavia, and one does not know what else, to her Danubian Empire, with the centre of political action at Pesth. Russia permitted to go to Constantinople, is to say to France, take your pick among the unappropriated provinces on the South shore; Egypt, Tunice, or, in the language of the late Emperor NICHOLAS to Sir HAMILTON SEYMOUR, in his time English Minister at St. Petersburgh, "whatever may suit you." Candia is to go to Greece, and we are to have an island in the Archipelago. England is to have no voice. VICTOR EMMANUEL is to be no longer titular, but real King of Cypress and Jerusalem. There are not to be any longer any little fish in the sea. Small Powers are a nuisance and an offence, and are to be eaten up by the "great Powers," and not a broken fragment to quarrel about is to be left upon the board. So the work is all laid out, and those, if there be any, whose appetite is already appeased, have only to fold their hands and look on. The scramble is to commence next year, and all interested may consider themselves duly notified.

Preparations are making here for the *fête* of the Constitution, which is to be celebrated throughout Italy on Sunday next. In Florence it is expected to be somewhat brilliant, as among other shows there is to be an illumination of the Arno. Those who have no other solace are to amuse themselves looking at colored lights.

ANGELICO.

MEXICO.

The Capture of the City of Campeche.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 16.

The following is the translation of the official report of the capture of the City of Campeche by the Liberals:

MEXICAN REPUBLIC, GOVERNMENT AND MILITARY COMMANDARY OF THE STATE OF CAMPECHE.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that our troops occupied this city early this morning, of which we are now in full possession, and also of the lost armed launches which the traitors held under the cover of their batteries. So soon as the General-in-Chief of the forces in this State shall have furnished me a detailed report of this glorious victory, I shall have the pleasure to transmit it to you. We are now busily engaged in preparing for the immediate dispatch to you of a formidable reinforcement, which, when united to the forces under your command, will contribute to strike the final blow to treason in the State of Yucatan. Independence and liberty.

CAMPECHE, June 1, 1867.

(Signed) P. GARCIA.

FRANCISCO CARVEJAL, Secretary.

To the Governor and Military Commander of the State of Yucatan, Merida.

THE WEST.

The Senatorial Excursion Party—Arrivals of Gold—Snow in the Mountains—Indian Depredations and Murders—Mobbing Negroes.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sunday, June 16.

Senator WADE's excursion party went to Pilot-Knob yesterday and examined Iron Mountains in that region. They will leave for home *via* Terre Haute route to-morrow morning.

The *Republican's* St. Joseph special says: "The steamer *Cora* had arrived from Fort Benton with $35,000 in gold dust in the hands of the passengers, and a large amount consigned to LEARY & POWELL; also 500 packages of furs and pelts. The steamer *Miner* had also arrived at St. Joseph with a large amount of gold dust and a cargo of robes.

The Bella and Bearpaw mountains in the vicinity of Fort Benton were covered with snow on June 6. Provisions were cheap in Montana, and the season, it was expected, would be a good one for miners.

The *Sioux City* (Iowa) *Register*, of the 8th, says, a party of Brule-Sioux stole thirty-seven horses from Fort Randall a few days ago, and wounded a herder. They subsequently sent word that they would attack the fort, and Major BASH was drilling the citizens and making preparations for defence.

Some soldiers from the steamer *Ned Tracy* were killed by Indians last Sunday near Bijoux Hills while hunting antelope, and a deck hand on the steamer *Big Horn* was killed at the mouth of the Little Cheyene River.

A party of Brule Sioux, wintered near Fort Thompson, were bold and insolent, and freely declared they would kill every white man who settled upon or in any way interfered with their hunting grounds.

A special dispatch to the *Republican* from Wyandotte says that the mob which killed the two negroes there last Friday was composed almost entirely of non-residents of the State, and that the citizens of Wyandotte cannot be held responsible for the deed. A very large meeting last night condemned the action of the mob, and passed resolutions declaring that the villains must be ferreted out and punished, and requesting the authorities to offer large rewards for their apprehension.

Another negro was hung in Shawneetown, Johnson County, Kansas, yesterday, for violating an emigrant girl.

California Union State Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, June 14.

The Union State Convention adjourned at 12 o'clock last night, after a two days' session. They indorsed the action of Senators COLE and CONNESS, and the Representatives of the California Congress, and nominated GEORGE C. GORHAM for Governor; J. P. JONES, for Lieutenant-Governor; W. H. PARKS, for Secretary of State; JOSIAH POWELL, for Comptroller; JOHN SURRY, for Justice of the Supreme Court; J. H. WHITTOCK, for Surveyor; Gen. J. C. MCCULLOCK, for Attorney-General; RAMON COCHS, for Treasurer; R. H. FARQUHAR, for Clerk of the Supreme Court, and G. O. MCCARTY, for State Printer.

Affairs in Canada—Accident to a Steamboat—Fire at Bellville.

QUEBEC, Saturday, June 15.

The steamer *Secret*, when three miles from Dalhousie, Thursday, burst her air-pump and condenser, causing serious damage to her engine. The passengers and cargo are all safe. The steamer *Napoleon* left last night to bring up the *Secret*.

The grist mill of M. G. MORIN, at St. Pie, was destroyed by fire, and three men lost their lives.

OTTAWA, Saturday, June 15.

The Executive Council met to-day. It is understood that the Government will, before the expiration of their time of office, apportion the sum set apart for the opening up of the road to the Red River settlement.

The exchange of rifles now in possession of the volunteers for the Snider Enfield breech-loaders will be made immediately. Depots for distributing the same will be formed at Quebec, Montreal, Preston, Kingston, Toronto and London.

The discount on American invoices continues at 26 per cent.

BELLEVILLE, C. W., Saturday, June 15.

E. HARRISON's bookstore and bindery, GEO. RITCHIE's dry-goods store, BOYCE's photograph gallery, and A. R. DOUGALLD's law-office were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about $20,000. A son of Mr. HARRISON was nearly suffocated, and is still in a critical condition.

Legacies of the Prize Fight—Shooting Cases in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 16.

A man named JAMES GALLAGHER was last evening assaulted by a party of four roughs and shot by one of them. The wound, it is supposed, will prove fatal. One of the roughs, named JAMES FOST, was afterward shot by a policeman, while trying to escape, and seriously hurt. The other three have also been arrested. The trouble grew out of the late prize fight.

A ARON was yesterday tending bar at the Eastern Hotel, on Market-space, and is not much hurt. COLLYER is improving, and there is no serious result to his eyes. He was to leave here for Fortress Monroe last evening to see his mother.

A Steamer Sunk in Alabama.

MOBILE, Sunday, June 16.

The steamer *Nyansa*, hence for Montgomery, sank on the Alabama River, eighty miles above this city, Friday evening. The boat was valued at $25,000, and was not insured. The cargo consisted of supplies for the poor people in the interior, among which were 2,000 sacks of corn. The cargo is worth $25,000, and is partially insured.

Murder in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, June 16.

WILLIAM PYLES shot THOMAS SHAW, his wife's brother, through the head, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, in a doggery four miles back of Newport, Ky., because SHAW attempted to chastise PYLES for calling his own wife a lewd woman. The homicide gave himself up, and is now in jail.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Powers of the Commanders of Military Districts Created by the Law of Congress.

Opinion of the Attorney-General as to Their Scope and Limitations.

We have received from the office of the Attorney-General a copy of his opinion on sundry questions arising as to the powers of the Military Commanders of Southern Districts under the Reconstruction Acts of Congress. After quoting the several sections of those acts at length, the Attorney-General thus proceeds:

We see clearly enough that this act contemplates two distinct Governments in each of these ten States—the one military, the other civil. The civil Government is recognized as existing at the date of the act. The military Government is created by the act. Both are provisional, and both are to continue until the new State Constitution is framed and the State is admitted to representation in Congress. When that event takes place, both these provisional Governments are to cease. In contemplation of this act, this military authority and this civil authority are to be carried on together. The people in these States are made subject to both, and must obey both, in their respective jurisdictions.

There is, then, an imperative necessity to define, as clearly as possible, *the line which separates the two jurisdictions*, and the exact scope of the authority of each.

POWERS OF THE CIVIL AUTHORITY RECOGNIZED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS.

Now as to the civil authority, recognized by the act as the provisional civil government, it covered every department of civil jurisdiction in each of these States. It had all the characteristics and powers of a State Government, legislative, judicial, and executive, and was in the full and lawful exercise of all these powers, except only that it was not entitled to representation as a State of the Union. This existing government is not set aside; it is recognized more than once by the act. It is not in any one of its departments, or as to any one of its functions, repealed or modified by this act, save only in the qualifications of voters, the qualifications of persons eligible to office, the manner of holding elections, and the mode of framing the Constitution of the State. The act does not in any other respect change the Provisional Government, nor does the act authorize the military authority to change it. The power of further changing it is reserved, not granted, and it is reserved to Congress, not delegated to the military commander.

Congress was not satisfied with the organic law, or Constitution, under which this civil government was established. *That* Constitution was to be changed in only one particular to make it acceptable to Congress, and that was in the matter of the elective franchise. The purpose, the sole object of this act is to effect that change, and to effect it by the agency of the people of the State, or such of them as are made voters, by means of elections provided for in the act, and in the meantime to preserve order and to punish offenders, if found necessary, by military commissions.

We are, therefore, not at a loss to know what powers were possessed by the existing civil authority. The only question is upon the powers conferred on the military authority. Whatever power is not given to the military, remains with the civil Government.

We see, first of all, that each of these States is "made subject to the military authority of the United States"—not to the military authority altogether, but with this express limitation, "as hereinafter prescribed."

SCOPE OF THE MILITARY AUTHORITY CREATED BY THE LAW.

We must, then, examine what is thereinafter provided, to find the extent and nature of the power granted.

This, then, is what is granted to the military commander: The power or duty "to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals;" and he may do this by the agency of the Criminal Courts of the State, or, if necessary, he may have resort to military tribunals.

This comprises all the powers given to the military commander.

Here is a general clause making it the duty of the military commander to give protection to all persons in their rights of person and property. Considered by itself, and without reference to the context and to other provisions of the act, it is liable, from its generality, to be misunderstood.

What sort of protection is here meant? What violations of the rights of person or of property are here intended? In what manner is this protection to be given? These questions arise at once.

It appears that some of the military commanders have understood this grant of power as all-comprehensive, conferring on them the power to remove the Executive and Judicial officers of the State, and to appoint other officers in their places, to suspend the Legislative power of the State, to take under their control, by officers appointed by themselves, the collection and disbursement of the revenues of the State, to prohibit the execution of the laws of the State by the agency of its appointed officers and agents, to change the existing laws in matters affecting purely civil and private rights, to suspend or enjoin the execution of the judgments and decrees of the established State Courts, to interfere in the ordinary administration of justice in the State Courts, by prescribing new qualifications for jurors, and to change, upon the ground of expediency, the existing relations of the parties to contracts, giving protection to one party by violating the rights of the other party.

I feel confident that these military officers, in all they have done, have supposed that they had full warrant for their action. Their education and training have not been of the kind to fit them for the delicate and difficult task of giving construction to such a statute as that now under consideration. They require instruction, and nearly all of them have asked for instruction, to solve their own doubts, and to furnish to them a safe ground for the performance of their duties.

THE RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

There can be no doubt as to the rule of construction according to which we must interpret this grant of power. It is a grant of power to military authority, over civil rights and citizens, in time of peace. It is a new jurisdiction, never granted before, by which, in certain particulars and for certain purposes, the established principle that the military shall be subordinate to the civil authority, is reversed. The rule of construction to be applied to such a grant of power is thus stated in Dwarris on Statutes, page 652: "A statute creating a new jurisdiction ought to be construed strictly."

Guided by this rule, and in the light of other rules of construction familiar to every lawyer, especially of those which teach us that, in giving construction to single clauses, we must look to the context and to the whole law, that general clauses are to be controlled by particular clauses, and that such construction is to be put on a special clause as to make it harmonize with the other parts of the statute, so as to avoid repugnancy. I proceed to the construction of this part of the act.

GENERAL NATURE OF THE POWEE GRANTED.

To consider, then, in the first place, the terms of the grant. It is of a power to protect all persons in their rights of person and property. It is not a power to create new rights, but only to protect those which exist and are established by the laws under which these people live. It is a power to preserve, not to abrogate; to sustain the existing frame of social order and civil rule, and not a power to introduce military rule in its place. In effect, it is a police power, and the protection, here intended, is protection of persons and property against violence, unlawful force and criminal infraction. It is given to meet the contingency recited in the preamble, of a want of "adequate protection for life and property;" and the necessity also recited, "that peace and good order should be enforced."

This construction is made more apparent when we look at the immediate context, and see in what mode and by what agency this protection is to be secured. This duty or power of protection is to be performed by the suppression of insurrection, disorder and violence, and by the punishment, either by the agency of the State Courts, or by military commissioners, when necessary, of all disturbers of the public peace and criminals; and it is declared that all interference, under color of State authority, with the exercise of this military authority, shall be null and void.

The next succeeding clause provides for a speedy trial of the offender, forbids the infliction of cruel and unusual punishment, and requires that sentences of these military courts, which involve the liberty or life of the accused, shall have the approval of the Commanding-General, and, as to a sentence of death, the approval of the President before execution.

LIMITS OF AUTHORITY IN REGARD TO COURTS.

All these special provisions have reference to the preservation of order, and protection against violence and crime. *They touch no other department or function of the civil administration, save only its criminal jurisdiction*, and even as to that the clear meaning of this act is, that it is not to be interfered with by the military authority, unless when a necessity for such interference may happen to arise.

I see no authority, nor any shadow of authority, for interference with any other Courts or any other jurisdiction, than criminal Courts in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction. The existing civil authority in all its other departments, legislative, executive and judicial, is left untouched. There is no provision, even under the plea of necessity, to establish, by military authority, Courts or tribunals for the trial of civil cases, or for the protection of such civil rights of person or property as come within the cognizance of civil Courts as contra-distinguished from criminal Courts. In point of fact there was no foundation for such a grant of power, for the Civil Rights Act, and the Freedman's Bureau Act, neither of which is superseded by this act, made ample provision for the protection of all merely civil rights where the laws or Courts of these States might fail to give full, impartial protection.

NO POWER TO REMOVE CIVIL STATE OFFICERS.

I find no authority anywhere in this act for the removal by the military commander, of the proper officers of a State, either executive or judicial, or the appointment of persons to their places. Nothing short of an express grant of power, would justify the removal or the appointment of such an officer. There is no such grant expressed or even implied. On the contrary the act clearly enough forbids it. The regular State officials, duly elected and qualified, are entitled to hold their offices. They, too, have rights which the military commander is bound to protect, not authorized to destroy.

We find in the concluding clause of the sixth section of the act that these officials are recognized, and express provision is made to perpetuate them. It is enacted that "in all elections to any office under such provisional Governments, all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none others, who are entitled to vote under the provisions of the fifth section of this act; and no person shall be eligible to any office under such Provisional Governments, who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of this act."

This provision not only recognizes all the officers of the Provisional Governments; but, in case of vacancies, very clearly points out how they are to be filled; and that happens to be in the usual way, by the people, and not by any other agency or any other power, either State or Federal, civil or military.

I find it impossible under the provisions of this act, to comprehend such an official as a Governor of one of these States appointed to office by one of these military commanders. Certainly *he is not the Governor recognized by the laws of the State*, elected by the people of the State, and clothed as such with the chief executive power. Nor is he appointed as a Military Governor for a State which has no lawful Governor, under the pressure of an existing necessity, to exercise powers at large. The intention, no doubt, was to appoint him to fill a vacancy occasioned by a military order, and to put him in the place of the removed Governor, to execute the functions of the office as provided by law. The law takes no cognizance of such an official, and he is clothed with no authority, or color of authority.

What is true as to the Governor is equally true as to all the other legislative, executive and judicial officers of the State. If the military commander can oust one from his office, he can oust them all. If he can fill one vacancy he can fill all vacancies, and *thus usurp all civil jurisdiction into his own hands*, or the hands of those who hold their appointments from him and subject to his power of removal, and thus frustrate the very right secured to the people by this act. Certainly this act is rigorous enough in the power which it gives. *With all its severity, the right of electing their own officers is still left with the people, and it must be preserved.*

POWERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CASE OF RIOT.

I must not be understood as fixing limits to the power of the military commander in case of an actual insurrection or riot. It may happen that an insurrection in one of these States may be so general and formidable as to require the temporary suspension of all civil government, and the establishment of martial law in its place. And the same thing may be true as to local disorder or riot in reference to the civil government of the city or place where it breaks out. Whatever power is necessary to meet such emergencies, the military commander may properly exercise. I confine myself to the proper authority of the military commander where peace and order prevail. When peace and order do prevail, it is not allowable to displace the civil officers and appoint others in their places under any idea that the military commander can better perform his duties and carry out the general purposes of the act by the agency of civil officers of his own choice, rather than by the lawful incumbents. The act gives him no right to resort to such agency, but does give him the right to have "a sufficient military force" to enable him "to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned."

In the suppression of insurrection and riot, the military commander is wholly independent of the civil authority. So, too, in the trial and punishment of criminals and offenders, he may supersede the civil jurisdiction. His power is to be exercised in these special emergencies, and the means are put into his hands by which it is to be exercised, that is to say, "a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority," and military tribunals of his own appointment to try and punish offenders. These are strictly military powers, to be executed by military authority, not by the civil authority or by civil officers appointed by him to perform ordinary civil duties.

If these emergencies do not happen—if civil order is preserved, and criminals are duly prosecuted by the regular criminal courts—the military power, though present, must remain passive. Its proper function is to preserve the peace, to act promptly when the peace is broken, and restore order. When that is done, and the civil authority may again safely resume its functions, the military power becomes again passive, but on guard and watchful.

This, in my judgment, is the *whole scope of the military power conferred by this act*, and in arriving at this construction of the act, I have not found it necessary to resort to the strict construction which is allowable.

THE MILITARY COMMANDER NO POWER TO CHANGE THE LAWS.

What has been said indicates my opinion as to any supposed power of the military commander to change or modify the laws in force. The military commander is made a conservator of the peace, not a legislator. His duties are military duties, executive duties, not legislative duties. He has no authority to enact or declare a new code of laws for the people within his district under any idea that he can make a better code than the people have made for themselves. The public policy is not committed to his discretion. The Congress which passed this act undertook in certain grave particulars to change these laws, and these changes being made the Congress saw no further necessity of change, but were content to leave all the other laws in full force, but subject to this emphatic declaration, that as to these laws and such future changes as might be expedient, the question of expediency and the power to alter, amend or abolish was reserved for "the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control or supersede the same." Where, then, does a military commander find his authority "to abolish, modify, control or supersede" any one of these laws?

The enumeration of the extraordinary powers exercised by the military commanders in some of the districts would extend this opinion to an unreasonable length. A few instances must suffice.

ACTION OF GEN. SHERIDAN.

In one of these districts the Governor of a State has been deposed under a threat of military force, and another person, called a Governor, has been appointed by the military commander to fill his place. Thus presenting the strange spectacle of an official intrusted with the chief power to execute the laws of the State whose authority is not recognized by the laws he is called upon to execute.

In the same district the Judge of one of the criminal Courts of the State has been summarily dealt with. The act of Congress does give authority to the military commander, in cases of necessity, to transfer the jurisdiction of a criminal Court to a military tribunal. That being the specific authority over the criminal Courts given by the act, no other authority over them can be lawfully exercised by the military commander. But in this instance *the Judge has, by military order, been ejected from his office*, and a private citizen has been appointed Judge in his place, by military authority, and is now in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction "over all crimes, misdemeanors and offences," committed within the territorial jurisdiction of the Court. This military appointee is certainly not authorized to try any one for any offence as a member of a military tribunal, and he has just as little authority to try and punish any offender as a Judge of a criminal Court of the State.

It happens that this private citizen, thus placed on the bench, is to sit as the sole Judge in a criminal Court whose jurisdiction extends to cases involving the life of the accused. If he has any judicial power in any case, he has the same power to take cognizance of capital cases, and to sentence the accused to death, and order his execution. A strange spectacle! where the Judge and the criminal may very well "change places;" for if the criminal has unlawfully taken life, so too does the Judge. This is the inevitable result, for the only tribunal, the only Judges, if they can be called Judges, which a military commander can constitute and appoint under this act, to inflict the death penalty, is a military Court composed of a Board, and called in the act a "military commission."

I see no relief for the condemned against the sentence of this agent of the military commander. It is not the sort of Court whose sentence of death must be first approved by the commander and finally by the President; for that is allowed only where the sentence is pronounced by a "military commission." Nor is it a sentence pronounced by the rightful Court of the State, but by a Court, and by a Judge, not clothed with authority under the laws of the State, but constituted by the military authority. As the representative of this military authority, this act forbids interference "under color of State authority" with the exercise of his functions.

In another one of these districts a military order commands the Governor of the State to forbid the reassembling of the Legislature, and thus suspends the proper Legislative power of the State. In the same district an order has been issued "to relieve the Treasurer of the State from the duties, bonds, books, papers, &c., appertaining to his office," and to put an "Assistant Quartermaster of United States Volunteers" in place of the removed Treasurer—the duties of which Quartermaster-treasurer are thus summed up: He is to make to the headquarters of the district "the same reports and returns required from the Treasurer, and a monthly statement of receipts and expenditures; he will pay all warrants for salaries which may be, or become due, and legitimate expenditures for the support of the Penitentiary, State Asylum, and the support of the provisional State Government; but no scrip or warrants for outstanding debts of other kind than those specified will be paid without special authority from these headquarters. He will deposit funds in the same manner as though they were those of the United States."

ACTION OF GEN. SICKLES.

In another of these districts a body of military edicts, issued in general and special orders, regularly numbered, and in occasional circulars, have been promulgated, *which already begin to assume the dimensions of a code.* These military orders modify the existing law in the remedies for the collection of debts, the enforcement of judgments and decrees for the payment of money, staying proceedings instituted, prohibiting, in certain cases, the right to bring suit, enjoining proceedings on execution for the term of twelve months, giving new liens in certain cases, establishing homestead exemptions, declaring what shall be a legal tender, abolishing in certain cases the remedy by foreign attachment, abolishing bail "as heretofore authorized" in cases *ex contractu*, but not in "other cases, known as actions *ex delicto*," and changing, in several particulars, the existing laws as to the punishment of crimes, and directing that the crimes referred to "shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not exceeding ten years nor less than two years, in the discretion of the Court having jurisdiction thereof." One of these general orders, being number ten of the series, contains no less than seventeen sections embodying the various changes and modifications which have been recited.

The question at once arises in the mind of every lawyer, what power or discretion belongs to the Court having jurisdiction of any of these offences, to sentence a criminal to any other or different punishment than that provided by the law which vests him with jurisdiction. The concluding paragraph of this order, No. 10, is in these words: "Any law or ordinance heretofore in force in North Carolina or South Carolina, inconsistent with the provisions of this general order, are hereby suspended and declared inoperative." Thus announcing, not only a power to suspend the laws, but to declare them generally inoperative, and *assuming full powers of legislation by the military authority.*

The ground upon which these extraordinary powers are based is thus set forth in military order No. 1, issued in this District: "The civil government now existing in North Carolina and South Carolina, is provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control, or supersede the same." Thus far the provisions of the act of Congress are well recited. What follows is in these words: "Local laws and municipal regulations not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, or the proclamations of the President, or with such regulations as are or may be prescribed in the orders of the Commanding General, are hereby declared to be in force, and in conformity therewith, civil officers are hereby authorized to continue the exercise of their proper functions, and will be respected and obeyed by the inhabitants."

This construction of his powers under the act of Congress *places the military commander on the same footing as the Congress of the United States.* It assumes that "the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control, or supersede" is vested in him as fully as it is reserved to Congress. He deems himself a representative of that paramount authority. He puts himself upon an equality with the law-making power of the Union, the only paramount authority in our Government, so far, at least, as the enactment of laws is concerned. He places himself on higher ground than the President, who is simply an executive officer. He assumes, directly or indirectly, all the authority of the State, legislative, executive and judicial, and in effect declares, "I am the State."

DUTY OF THE PRESIDENT IN REGARD TO THESE COMMANDERS.

I regret that I find it necessary to speak so plainly of this assumption of authority. I repeat what I have heretofore said, that I do not doubt that all these orders have been issued under an honest belief that they were necessary or expedient, and fully warranted by the act of Congress. There may be evils and mischiefs in the laws which these people have made for themselves through their own Legislative bodies, which require change; but none of these can be so intolerable as the evils and mischiefs which must ensue from the sort of remedy applied. One can plainly see what will be the inevitable confusion and disorder which such disturbances of the whole civil policy of the State must produce. If these military edicts are allowed to remain even during the brief time in which this Provisional Military Government may be in power, the seeds will be sown for such a future harvest of litigation as has never been inflicted upon any other people.

There is, in my opinion, an executive duty to be performed here, which cannot safely be avoided or delayed. For, notwithstanding the paramount authority assumed by these commanders, they are not, even as to their proper executive duties, in any sense, clothed with a paramount authority. They are, at last, subordinate executive officers. They are responsible to the President for the proper execution of their duties, and upon him rests the final responsibility. They are his selected agents. His duty is not all performed by selecting such agents as he deems competent; but the duty remains with him to see to it that they execute their duties faithfully and according to law.

It is true that this act of Congress only refers to the President in the matter of selecting and appointing these commanders, and in the matter of their powers and duties under the law, the act speaks in terms directly to them; but this does not relieve them from their responsibility to the President, nor does it relieve him from the constitutional obligation imposed upon him to see that all "the laws be faithfully executed."

It can scarcely be necessary to cite authority for so plain a proposition as this. Nevertheless, as we have a recent decision completely in point, I may as well refer to it.

Upon the motion made by the State of Mississippi before the Supreme Court of the United States at its late term, for leave to file a bill against the President of the United States, to enjoin him against executing the very acts of Congress now under consideration, the opinion of the Court upon dismissing that motion, and it seems to have been unanimous, was delivered by the Chief-Justice. I make the following quotation from the opinion:

"Very different is the duty of the President in the exercise of the power to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and among those laws the acts named in the bill. By the first of these acts he is required to assign Generals to command in the several military districts, and to detail sufficient military force to enable such officers to discharge their duties under the law. By the supplementary act, other duties are imposed on the several Commanding-Generals, and their duties must necessarily be performed under the supervision of the President as Commander-in-Chief. The duty thus imposed on the President is in no just sense ministerial. It is purely executive and political."

MILITARY COMMISSIONS.

Certain questions have been propounded from one of these military districts touching the construction of the power of the military commander to constitute military tribunals for the trial of offenders, which I will next consider.

While the act does not in terms displace the regular criminal Courts of the State, it does give the power to the military commander, when in his judgment a necessity arises, to take the administration of the criminal law into his own hands, and to try and punish offenders by means of military commissions.

In giving construction to this power, we must not forget the recent and authoritative exposition given by the Supreme Court of the United States as to the power of Congress to provide for military tribunals for the trial of citizens in time of peace, and to the emphatic declaration as to which there was no dissent or difference of opinion among the Judges, that such a power is not warranted by the Constitution. A single extract from the opinion of the minority as delivered by the Chief-Justice will suffice:

"We by no means assert that Congress can establish and apply the laws of war where no war has been declared or exists. Where peace exists the laws of peace must prevail. What we do maintain is, that when the nation is involved in war, and some portions of the country are invaded, and all are exposed to invasion, it is within the power of Congress to determine in what States or districts such great and imminent public danger exists as justifies the authorization of military tribunals for the trial of crimes and offences against the discipline or security of the army or against the public safety."

Limiting myself here simply to the construction of this act of Congress and to the question in what way it should be executed, I have no hesitation in saying that *nothing short of an absolute or controlling necessity would give any color of authority for arraigning a citizen before a military commission.* A person charged with crime in any of these military districts has rights to be protected, rights the most sacred and inviolable, and among these the right of trial by jury according to laws of the land. When a citizen is arraigned before a military commission on a criminal charge, he is no longer under the protection of law, nor surrounded with those safeguards which are provided in the Constitution.

This act, passed in a time of peace, when all the Courts, State and Federal, are in the undisturbed exercise of their jurisdiction, authorizes, at the discretion of a military officer, the seizure, trial, and condemnation of the citizen. The accused may be sentenced to death, and the sentence may be executed, without an indictment, without counsel, without a jury, and without a Judge. A sentence which forfeits all the property of the accused, requires no approval. If it affects the liberty of the accused, it requires the approval of the Commanding-General; and if it affects his life, it requires the approval of the General and of the President. Military and executive authority rule throughout, in the trial, the sentence and the execution. No *habeas corpus* from any State Court can be invoked; for this law declares that "all interference, under color of State authority, with the exercise of military authority under this act, shall be null and void."

I repeat it, that *nothing short of an absolute necessity can give any color of authority to a military commander to call into exercise such a power.* It is a power, the exercise of which may involve him, and every one concerned, in the gravest responsibilities. The occasion for its exercise should be reported at once to the Executive for such instructions as may be deemed necessary and proper.

WHAT OFFENCES CAN BE TRIED.

Questions have arisen whether, under this power, these military Commissioners can take cognizance of offences committed before the passage of the act, and whether they can try and punish for acts not made crimes or offences by Federal or State law.

I am clearly of opinion that they have no jurisdiction as to either. They can take cognizance of no offence that has not happened *after* the law took effect. Inasmuch as the tribunal to punish, and the measure or degree of punishment, are established by this act, we must construe it to be prospective, and not retroactive. Otherwise it would take the character of an *ex post facto* law. Therefore, in the absence of any language which gives the act a retrospect, I do not hesitate to say it cannot apply to past offences.

There is no legislative power given under this Military Bill to establish a new criminal code. The authority given is to try and punish criminals and offenders, and this proceeds upon the idea that crimes and offences have been committed; but no person can be called a criminal or an offender for doing an act which, when done, was not prohibited by law.

THE MEASURE OF PUNISHMENT.

But as to the measure of punishment, I regret to be obliged to say that it is left altogether to the military authorities, with only this limitation, that the punishment to be inflicted shall not be cruel or unusual. The military commission may try the accused, fix the measure of punishment, even to the penalty of death, and direct the execution of the sentence. It is only when the sentence affects the "life or liberty" of the person that it need be approved by the Commanding-General, and only in cases where it affects the life of the accused that it needs also the approval of the President.

As to crimes or offences against the laws of the United States, the military authority can take no cognizance of them, nor in any way interfere with the regular administration of justice by the appropriate Federal Courts.

HENRY STANBERY,
Attorney-General.

VOTING IN THE SOUTH.

Summary Statement of the Persons Entitled to Registration in the South—Opinion of the Attorney-General.

The Attorney-General appends to his opinion concerning the powers of Military Commanders in the Southern States, the following summary of his opinion already given on registration:

In the opinion heretofore given upon other questions arising under these laws, I gave at large for your consideration the grounds upon which my conclusions were arrived at, intending thereafter to state these conclusions in a concise and clear summary. I now proceed to execute that purpose, which is made especially necessary from the confusion and doubts which have arisen upon that opinion in the public mind, caused in part by the errors of the telegraph and the Press in its publication, and in part by the inaptitude of the general reader to follow carefully the successive and dependent steps of a protracted and legal opinion.

SUMMARY.—WHO ARE ENTITLED TO REGISTRATION.

1. The oath prescribed in the supplemental act defines all the qualifications required, and every person who can take that oath is entitled to have his name entered upon the list of voters.

2. The Board of Registration have no authority to administer any other oath to the person applying for registration than this prescribed oath; nor to administer any oath to any other person, touching the qualifications of the applicant, or the falsity of the oath so taken by him. The act to guard against falsity in the oath, provides that, if false, the person taking it shall be tried and punished for perjury.

No provision is made for challenging the qualifications of the applicant, or entering upon any trial or investigation of his qualifications, either by witnesses or any other form of proof.

3. *As to citizenship and residence.*

The applicant for registration must be a citizen of the State and of the United States, and must be a resident of a county included in the election district. He may be registered if he has been such citizen for a period less than twelve months at the time he applies for registration, but he cannot vote at any election unless his citizenship has *then* extended to the full term of one year. As to such a person the exact length of his citizenship should be noted opposite his name on the list, so that it may appear on the day of election, upon reference to the list, whether the full term has then been accomplished.

4. An unnaturalized person cannot take this oath, but an alien who has been naturalized can take it, and no other proof of naturalization can be required from him.

5. No one who is not twenty-one years of age at the time of registration can take the oath, for he must swear that he has then attained that age.

6. No one who has been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion against the United States, or for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States, can safely take this oath.

The actual participation in a rebellion, or the actual commission of a felony, does not amount to disfranchisement. The sort of disfranchisement here meant is that which is declared by law passed by competent authority, or which has been fixed upon the criminal by the sentence of the Court which tried him for the crime.

No law of the United States has declared the penalty of disfranchisement for participation in rebellion alone. Nor is it known that any such law exists in either of these ten States, except, perhaps, Virginia, as to which State special instructions will be given.

7. *As to disfranchisement arising from having held office followed by participation in rebellion.*

This is the most important part of the oath, and requires strict attention to arrive at its meaning. I deem it proper to give the exact words. The applicant must swear or affirm as follows:

"That I have never been a member of any State Legislature, nor held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterward engaged in an insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof."

Two elements must concur in order to disqualify a person under these clauses: *First*, the office and official oath to support the Constitution of the United States: *Second*, engaging afterwards in rebellion. Both must exist to work disqualification, and must happen in the order of time mentioned.

A person who has held an office and taken the oath to support the Federal Constitution and has not afterwards engaged in rebellion, is not disqualified. So, too, a person who has engaged in rebellion, but has not theretofore held an office and taken that oath, is not disqualified.

8. *Officers of the United States.*

As to these the language is without limitation. The person who has at any time prior to the rebellion held any office, civil or military, under the United States, and has taken an official oath to support the Constitution of the United States, is subject to disqualification.

9. *Military officers* of any State, prior to the rebellion, are not subject to disqualification.

10. *Municipal officers*—that is to say, officers of incorporated cities, towns and villages, such as Mayors, Aldermen, Town Council, Police, and other city or town officers, are not subject to disqualification.

11. Persons who have, prior to the rebellion, been members of the Congress of the United States, or members of a State Legislature, are subject to disqualification. But those who have been members of Conventions framing or amending the Constitution of a State, prior to the rebellion, are not subject to disqualification.

12. All the executive or judicial officers of any State who took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States are subject to disqualification, and in these I include county officers, as to whom I made a reservation in the opinion heretofore given. After full consideration I have arrived at the conclusion that they are subject to disqualification, if they were required to take as a part of their official oath the *oath to support the Constitution of the United States.*

13. Persons who exercised mere agencies or employments under State authority, are not disqualified; such as commissioners to lay out roads, commissioners of public works, visitors of State institutions, directors of State banks or other State institutions, examiners of banks, notaries public, commissioners to take acknowledgments of deeds and lawyers.

ENGAGING IN REBELLION.

Having specified what offices held by any one prior to the rebellion, come within the meaning of the law, it is necessary next to set forth what subsequent conduct fixes upon such person the offence of engaging in rebellion. I repeat, that two things must exist as to any person, to disqualify him from voting: first, the office held prior to the rebellion, and afterward, participation in the rebellion.

14. An act to fix upon a person the offence of engaging in rebellion under this law, must be an overt and voluntary act, done with the intent of aiding or furthering the common unlawful purpose. A person forced into the rebel service by conscription, or under a paramount authority which he could not safely disobey, and who would not have entered such service if left to the free exercise of his own will, cannot be held to be disqualified from voting.

15. Mere acts of charity, where the intent is to relieve the wants of the object of such charity, and not done in aid of the cause in which he may have been engaged, do not disqualify. But organized contributions of food and clothing for the general relief of persons engaged in the rebellion, and not of a merely sanitary character, but contributed to enable them to perform their unlawful object, may be classed with acts which do disqualify.

Forced contributions to the rebel cause, in the form of taxes or military assessments, which a person may be compelled to pay or contribute, do not disqualify. But voluntary contributions to the rebel cause, even such indirect contributions as arise from the voluntary loan of money, to rebel authorities, or purchase of bonds or securities created to afford the means of carrying on the rebellion, will work disqualification.

16. All those who, in legislative or other official capacity, were engaged in the furtherance of the common unlawful purpose, where the duties of the office necessarily had relation to the support of the rebellion, such as members of the rebel Conventions, Congresses and Legislatures, diplomatic agents of the rebel Confederacy, and other officials whose offices were created for the purpose of more effectually carrying on hostilities, or whose duties appertained to the support of the rebel cause, must be held to be disqualified.

But officers who, during the rebellion, discharged official duties not incident to war, but only such duties as belong even to a state of peace, and were necessary to the preservation of order and the administration of law, are not to be considered as thereby engaging in rebellion or as disqualified. Disloyal sentiments, opinions or sympathies would not disqualify, but where a person has by speech or by writing incited others to engage in rebellion, he must come under the disqualification.

17. *The duties of the Board appointed to superintend the elections.*

This Board, having the custody of the list of registered voters in the district for which it is constituted, must see that the name of the person offering to vote is found upon the registration list, and if such proves to be the fact, it is the duty of the Board to receive his vote. They cannot receive the vote of any person whose name is not upon the list, though he may be ready to take the registration oath, and although he may satisfy them that he was unable to have his name registered at the proper time, in consequence of absence, sickness, or other cause.

The Board cannot enter into any inquiry as to the qualifications of any person whose name is not on the list, or as to the qualifications of any person whose name is on the list.

18. *The mode of voting* is provided in the act to be *ballot*. The Board will keep a record and poll-book of the election, showing the votes, list of voters, and the persons elected by a plurality of the votes cast at the election, and make returns of these to the Commanding General of the district.

19. The Board appointed for registration and for superintending the elections must take the oath prescribed by the act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office."

I have the honor to be, with great respect,

HENRY STANBERY, Attorney-General.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Specimens of Minerals from America—Chaotic Condition of this Department—What California, Colorado and Nevada have Done—The Lake Superior Region—Diamond Cutting.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, May 31, 1867.

We are not likely to come out so well in the matter of minerals as every one hoped and expected. We have, to be sure, got some of the finest specimens in the Exposition, but the difficulty is how to get at them. In my last letter I dwelt on the complete want of order in the department of cereals, where we had everything to expect, and it is, I am sorry to say, pretty much the same thing with our minerals. In the majority of instances all that has been done for them has been to remove them from the cases to the shelves. They are neither catalogued nor classified, but are massed together on chaotic principles. In some cases the specimens are yet in paper parcels, not having been opened; in others, (as, for example, the white sands,) they are hermetically sealed in tin cases. The chances of successful competition under such circumstances are very remote. The jurors may carry crowbars in their pockets, and there is nothing to prevent their rolling up their shirt-sleeves and going seriously to work at opening a package of American grit. But I doubt the desirability of putting them to the task. There are any quantity of people from the school of mines here, but I cannot perceive that they have taken any interest in the matter. The truth simply expressed is, that the mineral department is in a shameful condition. The only exception is in the case of Colorado, which, strange to say, is excellently arranged. It is difficult to obtain any sort of information, for the department is deserted. Fortunately the specimens speak for themselves, and speak fairly. That is their only hope.

It seems strange that in a representative collection of minerals from the United States the first and noblest of her States in this specialty of productiveness should be badly represented. Either from conscious superiority or defiant indifference, California hardly makes an effort to display her natural treasures. The free golds for which she is famous are barely represented. Indeed, the entire collection is unworthy of a State whose preeminence is known. No adequate idea of her resources can be formed from it. There are, however, various specimens of the oxide of manganese, which excite attention. The article is singularly pure, and is a specialty which has been carefully presented by various competing houses. As a region of which we know but little, Nevada makes a surprisingly good display, especially in the specimens which come from the vicinity of Virginia City. The Comstock silver vein is one of the most famous in the world. The production during the seven or eight years of its existence has amounted to between fifty and sixty millions of dollars, and this, be it remembered, with a very limited labor market. In Mexico there are veins that are more productive, but they are not represented here. Idaho also makes her mark. There are five specimens from the Poor Man's Lode which are veritable curiosities, and demonstrate beyond cavil the wonderful richness of the ores in that region. One of these weighs over 200 pounds, and has been assayed at between 60 and 80 per cent. of pure ruby silver. The others are chloride ores and assay from 30 to 50 per cent. These specimens have a geographical as well as a specific value. They demonstrate the correctness of HUMBOLDT's theory that the continuation northwards of the mineral regions of Mexico will be characterized by increasing richness of vein. At Chihuahua, scarcely 350 miles from the border line of Colorado, are the richest silver mines ever worked in the world. Adjoining Chihuahua are the mines of S. DIMAS, where one individual paid in his lifetime the enormous sum of $11,000,000 for the royalty on two of his mines. Then comes Colorado, New-Mexico and Arizona, the latter famous for its mineral wealth, but infested with Indians, and comparatively unexplored. From this Territory have been obtained the largest masses of native silver ever found in the world. One lump, weighing 2,700 pounds was carried to the City of Mexico, and the evidence concerning it is well substantiated by the records of the Royal Fiscal. North of Colorado is the Territory of Wyoming, where large nuggets of silver have also been found, and then comes Idaho. The evidence is positive and conclusive of increasing mineral wealth from Mexico northward upon the range of the Rocky Mountains. The immense volcanic upheavals that characterize the region—and we depend upon volcanic action for our mineral ores—and the experiments that have been made demonstrate beyond question that there are still sources of inexhaustible wealth yet lying deserted, neglected and comparatively unknown.

The Lake Superior region is well represented. There are several masses of native copper and copper ore which excite surprise from the singularity of their forms, &c. With this exception the specimens are all about the same size, nearly pure copper.

Illinois is also excellently represented. The collection is creditable to the State and the railroad company—both of whom have coöperated in getting it together. The Galena mines are illustrated by various cubes of galena, and the coal district by various and remarkable specimens of black diamonds. Pennsylvania has not thought it necessary to make an effort. Indeed, it is a little singular that the best mineral collections are those which come from the greatest distances. The States that were near to the coast have dawdled and talked and done nothing. Pennsylvania sends a few fine specimens of iron and coal, but nothing that indicates the extraordinary wealth of the State.

Nevada and Louisiana exhibit a few specimens of salt. Those from Louisiana are from an alluvial deposit discovered during the war, and are remarkable, inasmuch as they come from a region where salt springs are unknown.

Colorado supplies not merely a fine and well-arranged series of her minerals, but, what is of almost equal importance, a clear and intelligent schedule thereof, and a description of the Territory whence they came. The latter is from the able pen of Mr. J. P. WHITNEY, of Boston, Mass., who himself is a large exhibitor. So little is known about Colorado that I shall not hesitate to avail myself of some of the material which Mr. WHITNEY has been good enough to supply. It is all very well to talk of Colorado with an air of familiarity, but the truth of the matter is that very few people know its whereabouts geographically or otherwise, and refer to it vaguely as a part of the Great West. Intersecting the region west of the Mississippi River, and continuing north from Mexico to British America, is the Rocky Mountain range. Between this range and the Mississippi River is a tract 1,500 miles in length by 600 in width, known as the Great Plains. They are devoid of timber, but have a fertile and productive soil, and yield rich herbage for thousands of wild buffalo and antelope, and for the oxen and mules employed by emigrants and freighters. This tract was long the hunting ground of numerous tribes of Indians—most of whom have now disappeared. Directly on the line of travel from St. Louis and Chicago to San Francisco is the territory of Colorado. Its average extent east and west is 380 miles, and north and south 280 miles, containing an area of about 111,700 square miles. The position of the territory is central, and within its limits are the most practical passes over the mountain ranges, passes which must speedily become the highways of the nation, and Mr. WHITNEY thinks of the world's commerce, as it passes from Europe to the eastern nations of Asia. Upon the completion of the Pacific Railroad to San Francisco—which at the present rate of progress will be in three years—mails and passengers will be landed in San Francisco from New-York in seven days; add to this ten days consumed by passage from Europe to America, and the twenty-two days' passage from San Francisco to Japan, and we have thirty-nine days as length of passage from London or Paris to Japan; add six days as length of passage from Japan to Hong Kong, and we have forty-five days as the total—a marked and considerable saving of time.

The discovery by some emigrants, in 1858, of gold upon the shore of the River Platte, near the present City of Denver, twelve miles from the mountains, first drew attention toward Colorado as a mining region. At that time there were no white residents in the Territory, except a few Mexicans. Colorado now contains a population of 36,000, exclusive of Mexicans and Indians. It was, of course, thrown back by the late war, and emigration was greatly discouraged by the Indian outbreaks of 1864 and 1866. The different tribes of Indians upon the plains, who saw the regions, they had so long considered exclusively their own, continually invaded by emigrants, combined in a general league against their invaders. The Government troops were engaged in the civil war, and barely garrisoned the forts. The Indians, inflamed by a sense of their wrongs, contrived to organize an attack, and suddenly and simultaneously they descended on the whole route over the plains. Sweeping down upon emigrant teams and the small settlements which had been established every twelve or fifteen miles upon the route, as stations for the mail and stage lines, they massacred the whites indiscriminately, men, women and children, often scalping and mutilating the bodies of their victims; the wagons and buildings were given to the flames, the route in one place being made desolate for 150 miles. From other places the inhabitants and emigrants were driven to central spots, where for days they were besieged by their savage foes.

The effect of this horrid work was to check emigration, and it was not until the Government had taken the matter seriously in hand that the road over the Plains was again frequented. The protection afforded has been found to give entire safety to the route, and any fear of future difficulty with the Indians has entirely passed away. The emigration over the Plains in 1865 was immense. Government alone paid over $6,000,000 for freight across the country to its various western military stations. The amount of freight which was carried over the Plains in 1865 is estimated to have exceeded 150,000,000 pounds. From 15,000 to 20,000 teams were employed, some of which made two trips to the mountains during the Summer, drawing an average of 5,000 pounds each. Mr. WHITNEY states that, while returning East over the Plains in 1865, he counted in three days 3,384 teams, all passing Westward. The plains, though free of timber, are well watered and covered with a rich soil, which yields a heavy-bladed grass of the most nutritious quality. Antelopes in large numbers are found upon the Plains; also rabbits of large size, wolves, ground squirrels, grouse, snipe, curlaos, &c. Immense herds of buffalo roam annually over the expanse, at times so plentiful as to prevent for days the passage of teams. There are seasons when they can be seen by thousands and tens of thousands strung out as far as the eye can reach. They are natural road-makers, and serve profusely to supply the population with beef.

There is no department in the Exposition better arranged than Colorado. There are maps, plans, specimens and photographs of everything that is interesting. There can be no difficulty in obtaining an exact idea of the resources and character of the Territory, and the greatest credit is due to the public spirit of its citizens who have come forward so liberally and successfully. There are three thousand specimens of gold and silver ores, some of the number weighing as much as 1,200 pounds, and several of the nuggets being worth between $2,000 and $3,000. The latter are obtained from the alluvial deposits of the region. There are also fine specimens of coal, lime and fire-clay. Indeed, in every way the collection is valuable and instructive. It is thoroughly and heartily representative, even to Mr. WHITNEY's pamphlet, which is printed in three languages and illustrated with maps and photographs. It is a creditable thing for a Territory so distant to have come so promptly up to time.

This is a hard and gritty subject, and may be interesting to some of your lady readers. Without wandering seriously from the topic I may conclude with a few paragraphs that will be interesting to all. Let us step aside from the busy hum of rolling machinery, and crossing the park enter this very common looking brick building. It has an ungainly, unwelcome aspect, but enter and you will see that it is a place of unusual attractiveness, being crowded with spectators from morning till night. It is here, if you please, where that lordly mineral, the diamond, receives its European education and becomes a polished member of society. The establishment is a branch of one at Amsterdam, where for many years this sort of work has been carried on. The art of cutting the diamond is of comparatively recent invention, and like other most useful things was the result of accident. The stone itself in its natural state resembles an ordinary pebble, rough on the outside and with but feeble indications of internal light. Every one knows that it is composed of crystalized carbon, and wise men have tried to make imitations on the basis of this analysis. But while the flame tells us of the parts of which the diamond is composed, man has not yet succeeded in recombining them in any concretion that could be called luminous. And diamonds were and are sometimes luminous even before they have been submitted to the wasteful process of the cutter, and to this accidental circumstance must be ascribed the fact that the diamond, even before its beauty was fully known, was esteemed and valued as a precious stone. Its veiled brilliance captivated hearts in those days, even as the full flash of its rays does in the present. A natural diamond of this sort was possessed by the King of Portugal in the fourteenth century. It is described as having been almost as large as a hen's egg, and of such singular brilliancy that the King who wore it as an ornament in his hat could be seen from afar like a lighthouse. But, alas! it did not warn him from the rocks and whirlpools of life. He went down, notwithstanding his diamond.

As a rule, the natural diamond looks no better than a small ugly pebble, such as you may pick up in the bed of any river. It was not until 1470 that the important discovery was made whereby the outer coat of this tremendous swell could be removed. Many efforts had been made to perform the operation by means of steel instruments, but, as we all know, in vain. It was through the constant efforts of CHARLES LE TEMERAIRE, who was passionately fond of diamonds, and who owned the celebrated Sancy diamond, and owing to his constant failures, that a young man, a jeweler of Bruges, was induced to undertake a series of experiments. His name was LOUIS DE BERGUER, and he started with the theory that, as steel was not hard enough to touch the diamond, it might be possible to use the diamond against itself. The experiment quickly demonstrated the correctness of this theory, and the art of cutting the diamond was discovered. And here let me digress for a moment. The name of the Comte DE CHAROLAIS, afterward the infamous and brutal CHARLES LE TEMERAIRE, reminds me that great blackguards have always been great admirers and collectors of diamonds. There is something in its hard, cold, cruel light which fascinates them. Some of the most eminent rowdies of New-York are celebrated for their possession of this stone, and a distinguished and honorable shoulder-hitter is said to possess the finest brooch in existence. Not long since a New-York journal published a list of the people who owned diamonds. Three-fourths of the number were shakey. The history of the great diamonds of the world is the history of rapine and bloodshed. The principal bruisers are still the principal owners of the gem.

The Sancy diamond was the first that was cut on the new principle, and was, of course, a great favorite with the bully who owned it. CHARLES LE TEMERAIRE was disposed of at Nancy, and a private soldier, who probably knocked him over the head for the purpose, took the gem from his body. Not being aware of its value he sold it to a priest for a dollar. The priest sold it to a merchant for three ducats, and the merchant resold it to the Duke of Florence for twelve. From the latter it passed into the hands of the King of Portugal, who pocketed it when he had to bolt, and subsequently sold it to NICHOLAS DE HARLAY, Master of Sancy, for the sum of 70,000 francs. It still retains the name. HENRY IV. being hard up, and having this gem thought he would sell it to the Swiss. He sent it by a faithful servant who was attacked on the way by brigands, and murdered. The faithful servant swallowed the diamond and lost his life. Recovered from the body of this deluded creature, HENRY pawned it to the Jews of Metz, and lost the ticket, for nothing was heard of the Sancy diamond until the time of LOUIS XIV., who bought it for 600,000 francs, and wore it in his crown on the day of his consecration. It remained in the family possession until the reign of LOUIS XVIII., when it disappeared again—probably up the spout. It was discovered in 1830 belonging to LOUIS PHILIPPE.

The process of cutting the diamond and polishing it is extremely simple. The stone is placed on the top of a sort of drumstick and fastened there. The operator has two of these sticks. He warms the diamond by a small lamp, and then with his hands firmly posed, he crunches the one stone against the other. The operation seems to require more force than skill, but perhaps both are called into play. The filings are carefully caught in a tray and are valuable. The polishing is effected on a revolving steel wheel, against which the diamonds are noiselessly pressed. There are many thousands of stones, exhibiting the different characters of soil in which they are found. Altogether, it is a curious if not a very interesting show. It is certainly very attractive with the visitors.

C. B. S.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Gathering of Monarchs—The Exhibition—Paris Life in General.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, May 31, 1867.

Paris is full. The hotels are running over. At the Grand Hotel they are making up beds in the dining-room. If it were not for the vast procession of people leaving by every train, there would be no room for the still larger number of fresh arrivals. The streets at certain hours are thronged. All the *voitures* of Paris are in use from early in the morning until past midnight. All the omnibuses are *complet*. Even the Americans are coming at last. The registers are filling with their names from Boston to New-Orleans, and so on to San Francisco. The register of the American Embassy, placed for convenience at the banking-house of JOHN MONROE & Co., is like an American directory, and is the directory of all the good Americans in Paris. There is some vagueness at times about addresses. Every other house in Paris is called a hotel, and it is possible to forget some of them. I notice that several American travelers have registered as "putting up" at "*Maison Meublée*." The address of "furnished house" might puzzle even a New-York letter-carrier.

Paris is fuller than I ever saw it; and now the whole world is just beginning to pour itself into Paris. The Czar of all the Russias is on his way. To-day he will take his dinner with the King of Prussia, and they will come on in company. GORTSCHAKOFF and BISMARCK will be of the party. The Prince and Princess Royal of Prussia are here now, and are delighted with the reception the Emperor has given them. On Saturday their Majesties of Russia and Prussia will arrive at the Northern Railway Station, and be escorted through some of the finest streets of Paris to the Tuileries. In the presence of four or five great monarchs all lesser lights are obscured. It is a curious fact that even the newspapers cannot find space for the names and titles of mere Royal Highnesses. They lump them together as a crowd of Princes. At the grand ball of the Austrian Embassy, two nights ago, where there were mountains of lights and flowers, cascades of real water, electric lights of dazzling brilliancy, and STRAUSS' great band from Vienna, the reporters, who began with the Emperor, got as far as the Duke of Edinborough in the Royal list, who danced with the Princess MATHILDE, and then broke into compendious generalities.

The ten days of the residence of the Czar in Paris will be a series of magnificent *fêtes*, military reviews, balls, spectacles, such as this century has not witnessed. A "parterre of Kings" indeed! I doubt if any parterre in Paris will be large enough to hold them. The Emperor has engaged the entire Italian Opera House for his guests. The assemblies of the Hotel de Ville will take their place in history with the spectacles, feasts and tournaments of the Field of the Cloth of Gold. The wonderful table services of the City of Paris have been removed from the Exposition to the Hotel de Ville for these festivals. Emissaries have been dispatched to several points on the Mediterranean for palm-trees and other wonders of the vegetable kingdom. Of lights and jewels, flowers and music, there will be a superabundance—and France is the land of cookery and wine. Can a country want for glory which produces champagne?

I have but a vague idea of the fashion in which the Imperial Cæsars entertained their brother sovereigns in Rome. My thoughts go back to Babylon, where a thousand princes dined at the Imperial table. Paris is the modern Babylon. Its walls are not sixty feet high—that would be too fair a mark for modern artillery. I doubt if six chariots could drive abreast upon them. But the Emperor can look around with pride upon this modern Babylon and say: "Is not this the great Paris that I—and Baron HAUSMANN—have builded?" And then he will go to the Hotel de Ville and eat what the English green-grocers call "grass," or if they wish to be very particular, "sparrowgrass." Babylon was taken, on the night of such a feast, by damming and turning aside the river that ran through it; and what if BISMARCK were to dam the Seine? Dam the Seine! A few good dams might improve the navigation.

The Exposition is finished. Immense as it is, there are portions inconveniently crowded. Of course, there are others but little visited. There is room enough for a million of people. But the crowd goes where it can be amused or interested. They cram the picture galleries. They gather about the French jewel-room like moths around a candle. When a certain number has been admitted into this treasure house of precious gems, where so many millions of value are gathered into so narrow a space, the entrances are closed by the police. Then the crowd gathers stronger, and a whisper goes round that one of the cases has been robbed, and that all inside the barriers are to be examined. This is malice, of course; though a large robbery of diamonds a few days ago has led to extra precautions. The police force in the Exhibition is large, and there is a strong detective force in plain clothes in the Exhibition, as well as elsewhere in Paris. They attend all the balls; they sit at every feast; they watch over the safety and property of the guests. I cannot see the harm of it. I never could see why honest men should complain of precautions taken against roguery. The Government cannot hinder rogues from coming to Paris; all it can do is to see that they have the least possible opportunity for mischief. As to the hotels, lodging-houses and trades people generally, it is their harvest, and they make hay while the sun shines. Paris is the Danaæ on whom descends a shower of gold. Every one takes his share. It is simply a question of supply and demand. The lodging I could get for a franc a day a month ago is now worth five francs. The pressure can only be relieved by raising the prices. People ask only what they can get. Except lodgings, the staple necessaries of life are not perceptibly increased in price. The omnibuses still carry you all over Paris for three cents outside and six cents inside; and you can still ride from one extremity of Paris to the other in an elegant *voiture* for thirty cents and a moderate *pour boire*. Eating and drinking are as cheap at some places and as dear at others as ever. The English workman still gets his week's lodging in Paris and his carriage from London and back for thirty-one shillings, and the Austrian makes his round tour from Vienna for fifty cents a day and found. The English milord who comes with his courier finds his bill increased twenty-five per cent. above what the most exorbitant landlord, but for the courier, would think of charging. It is these clever couriers that are responsible for the demoralization of European hotel keepers, and the remorseless plunder of English and American voyagers. They have open accounts with every landlord in Europe, and divide with them the profits of every over-charge. Once initiated, the hotel keepers prefer to chisel on their own account, and save the percentage of the courier. The best way is to learn enough of the language to make a good fight, and settle every charge beforehand. That would be very shabby in America, where charges are settled, but it is entirely proper and very necessary in Europe.

I am happy to report that our dear American department is looking up. The landscapes in the picture gallery are attracting attention and admiration, but the soda fountains are a national success. Great crowds gather around them, and the creamy, foamy, delicious beverages are quaffed with sighs of ecstasy and exclamations of delight, while full streams of half franc pieces are running into the treasury. The French will still drink their claret or cognac with *eau de seltz*, the Germans will quaff their delicious beer, and the English their pale ale, but all true Americans, and many curious foreigners, take the delicious ice-cream soda-water from their silver fountains, which are the astonishment even of those who do not taste the transatlantic beverage.

The ordinary attendance at the Exhibition now of paying visitors is over 60,000 a day. To these add 40,000 season tickets, exhibitors, &c. Double the number for Sundays and holidays. To-day, for example, is a grand feast day—the Feast of the Ascension—and the Champ de Mars and every other public place will be crowded. The great American Circus, which is a gigantic success, will draw full houses day and night to the Amphitheatre du Prince Imperial, while the agile and elegant LEOTARD will fill l'Imperatrice.

The sensation of the visit of the Emperor of Russia will be closely followed by the, if possible, greater one of the reception of the Sultan of Turkey. But it is now said that he will be attended by only a small suite, and no women. This is a great disappointment. It is no doubt true that there are so many and so beautiful women in Paris, from the four quarters of the globe, that a few hundred Circassians will not be missed—and that, if they came, no one could see them. Then the Sultan has accepted an invitation to visit England. This is a great consolation to the English, who were beginning to fear that the Emperor would settle the Eastern question without them. The Emperor, however, assured a delegation of English workmen, which did him the honor to call upon him a few days ago with an address, that "the end of all his policy was to cement a cordial friendship with England." The Sultan could not take his harem to England, a country which governs a hundred and fifty millions of polygamists, and furnishes nearly all the Mormons, but is much too moral to allow even bigamy at home, except in Ireland, where a Protestant can marry as many Catholics as he can get to have him with impunity.

I have made one hasty visit to the Exhibition, but mean to see, to-morrow, all that has been added and completed since my first visit. On Saturday I shall see the Russians take Paris and be taken by Paris. The students are expected to make a Polish demonstration, but the Police will give them some friendly advice on that subject. There are some things too difficult even for France to accomplish, and among them are an independent Poland and an Imperial Mexico, since Russia is opposed to the one and America to the other.

June in Paris! Any year it is delicious, this year it will be glorious. June in Paris, with the Czar and the Sultan; the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria; the Shah of Persia and the Viceroy of Egypt. The Shah has accepted the invitation of the Emperor and will come by caravan, and perhaps join the Sultan, who has offered to stop in his yacht at Alexandria and bring along the Viceroy of Egypt. Shades of the Ptolomies, only think of it.

MONADNOCK.

AFFAIRS IN CANADA.

Political Matters—Movements of the Opposition—Mercantile Agencies.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Wednesday, June 12, 1867.

Most of the ministry have left Ottawa and are visiting their political friends. It was intimated some days since that Hon. JOHN A. MACDONALD was coming westward with the view of proclaiming the policy of the new Government. The thing was perfectly absurd, for the very reason that Mr. MACDONALD cannot know anything of the policy of an administration not yet formed. He came, however, and on reaching this city on Sunday, was met by a large concourse of persons. The volunteers were to have turned out to receive him as the Minister of Militia, but owing to some *faux pas* they did not present themselves at the wharf when the steamer arrived, although they had assembled in the drill-shed to the number of nearly four hundred. On Monday afternoon Mr. MACDONALD was presented with an address from the Mayor and Corporation, and afterwards, in company with several other friends, joined the Mayor at luncheon in the City Hall. Mr. MACDONALD's speech in reply to the address was precisely what might have been expected. He made Confederation his theme, alluded to the part he and his colleagues had taken in accomplishing the union of the Provinces, and strongly deprecated a return to party distinctions. On this point he was very emphatic, declaring that it was simply treason to the union to revive party politics. His remarks were well received, and the gentleman may well feel proud of the reception accorded him. Some little opposition was offered to the presentation of the address and the proposal to call out the volunteers, but, as it was merely a piece of political ebullition, nobody appears to have heeded it in the least.

MERCANTILE AGENCY PIRACY.

Judgment has not yet been rendered in the suit of WIMAN vs. BRADSTREET, it having been deferred until the 18th inst. Defendant set forth that WIMAN's book was public property, inasmuch as it had not been copyrighted; but that was met by a counter assertion that the book was never published in the proper sense, as the subscribers were under a contract to keep its contents confidential. The law will surely take no cognizance of such a plea as this, for what right has any one to use the names of individuals in this manner, and then claim a property in the business? It is certainly no credit to BRADSTREET & Co. to have appropriated the labors of others in getting up their list of the business men of Canada; but there is hardly any perceptible difference between the two firms which thus fatten upon the miseries of others. Surely our commercial men could get along without these mercantile agencies, which too frequently commit the greatest blunders with regard to the standing of many persons in the Province.

MOVEMENTS OF THE OPPOSITION.

It is not considered that the party movement is making any progress, but Mr. BROWN, nevertheless, has taken upon himself to excite the public mind, and held forth a few days since in West Elgin, in a lengthy discourse, which has not, strange as it may appear, been yet given in extenso. The great agitator brought up all the old issues, and evidently intends to fight with them in the coming contest. He does not appear to find much sympathy in the country, and his speech has fallen flat enough, scarcely exciting a remark. It is proposed to have a political convention in this city shortly, which will be a sort of commemoration of the famous Convention of 1859, which decided for the principles contained in the Confederation scheme. At the same time an attempt will be made to bring Messrs. HOWLAND and MCDOUGALL into the ranks of the Opposition. These gentlemen have persistently ignored the advice tendered to them by Mr. BROWN, and do not feel inclined to fall away from the friends they have formed since entering the coalition Cabinet. When Mr. BROWN retired Mr. MCDOUGALL was in the West Indies, but Mr. HOWLAND took upon himself to dissent from the views of Mr. BROWN, and although he and Mr. MCDOUGALL acknowledged Mr. BROWN as their leader, Mr. HOWLAND took all the responsibility of remaining in the Cabinet. A successor to Mr. BROWN was found in Mr. BLAIR, another thorough Reformer, and Mr. MCDOUGALL, on his return, fully approved of what Mr. HOWLAND had done. It was this unanimity between Messrs. HOWLAND and MCDOUGALL that irritated Mr. BROWN, and he has not spared the latter, when speaking of him, since. It is not probable that they will listen to any attempt to keep them out of a coalition Ministry.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Wesleyan Methodist Conference, the Presbyterian Synod and the Primitive Methodist Conference have been in session since the beginning of last week, the last-named in this city. There has been, thus far, nothing remarkable in their proceedings.

An order has been issued for a review of all the volunteers in the Province on the 1st of July, in connection with the celebration of that day.

A report comes from Madoc that another gold discovery has been made fully equal to the famous Richardson mine. One pan of sand yielded $50 in gold. The exact spot, for certain reasons, is not indicated. The great chancery suit comes on again on Friday at Cobourg.

A rival railway scheme is attracting some attention here just now. A line has been proposed from this city direct to Lake Huron, and another by certain parties to connect Hamilton with Lake Huron, *via* Guelph, to which point there is already a line from Hamilton. The latter scheme has the best of it, in so far that promises have been given for the subscription of the requisite stock. If the work is not begun by the 29th of this month the charter will expire, and there will be an end to all rivalry. The Hamiltonians are bestirring themselves in the matter, and they will certainly succeed. Toronto has shown a great want of enterprise in this matter.

The Attorney-General's Opinion—Letter from Thaddeus Stevens.

From the Washington Chronicle.

LANCASTER, Penn., June 13, 1867.

I think it is proper to suggest the propriety of having a quorum in Congress on the 1st proximo. The opinions of the Attorney-General seem to require some explanatory or supplemental acts. I need not point out the errors in favor of the rebels, as there are many of them easily seen. For instance, it is provided that to entitle to be registered requires one year's residence in the State. Every man can see that this means continuous residence immediately before the election. The Attorney-General holds that the party may take nine months when he was a boy, and three months now. ANDREW JOHNSON by going a month before the election to North Carolina, where he lived thirty years ago, could vote: so with regard to clerks, military and civil officers, and the holding of Confederate offices while in rebellion. But I will not take time to criticize now. A mistake more objectionable than either, is the fact of usurpation by the Attorney-General in acting at all in the question, and treating his directions as binding officially. The Attorney-General has no more right to interfere, than the President had to reconstruct, which pretension Congress has settled, since it has been adjudged that the conquered States are to be treated as subdued territory, and rebuilt without reference to their former condition by the Legislative power alone. It is to be supposed that Congress alone is to be appealed to in case of difficulty. It is true that the Attorney-General is too good a lawyer to pretend to act under the Constitution, as it is well decided that admitting new States, and, of course, rebuilding conquered territory, does not come within the provision of the instrument. His opinion is just as good as any other good lawyer's, and no better. It is the attempt to treat it as official that is objectionable. When he rules what shall be evidence, if obeyed, he does great wrong. He has a fair excuse, however, under the invitation of the Commanding-Generals. I have said this much with great reluctance, but finding my colleagues indifferent to the question, I have not been able to refrain. I feel painful fear lest it should be thought that I obtrude my opinions too often in public matters, but my anxiety, possibly my over-excited anxiety, relative to reconstruction, must be my excuse.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

THADDEUS STEVENS.

Pensions for Soldiers of the War of 1812—Misrepresentations Corrected.

The following has been forwarded to us from the Pension Office for publication:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
PENSION OFFICE, June 6, 1867.

Col. C. D. Pennebaker, Kentucky State Agent:

SIR: I have received your communication of the 4th inst., calling my attention to an advertisement which represented that "Soldiers of the war of 1812 or their widows can now obtain a Government pension of $8 per month. In reply, I have to state that *such representations are wholly unwarranted*, no law having ever been enacted by which pensions are granted either to the soldiers of the war of 1812 or their widows, except—as provided more than fifty years since—to invalids, and to the widows of those dying of wounds or disease incident to the service.

In view of the many inquiries made on the subject, it may be proper to add that the bill for granting pensions to soldiers of the war of 1812, and to their widows, failed to pass either branch of the Thirty-ninth Congress. The unanimous adverse report of the Pension Committee of the last House of Representatives thereon leaves little room to expect that, with the present heavy burden of the national debt, this increase, so earnestly pressed upon every Congress during the last eight or ten years, will ever become a law. Our pension system has been liberal beyond that of every other nation; but it extends no further than to provide some partial compensation for the *casualties* of war. It never contemplated life annuities to men who left the service unharmed, or to the widows of such as have once served for a few months or years, and afterward died from causes entirely disconnected with the war. The proposed enactment would have added to our pension list nearly or quite as many, in all probability, as the whole number already enrolled by reason of the casualties of the late war. If pensions are granted by reason of mere service in the war of 1812, like claims might as equitably be urged on behalf of those who served in the war with Mexico, and of all those who, on land or sea, aided in suppressing the recent rebellion. Whether the country can afford to increase, on so liberal a scale, a pension list already swelling beyond $30,000,000 per annum, I will not discuss. The improbability of any such legislation, at least, is manifest. So delusive a hope ought not to be encouraged; and much less does it seem to me that the representations to which you have kindly called my attention should be regarded as merely an innocent mistake. Their effect is injurious, and not the least so on the worthy class of persons whose hopes and interests are thus trifled with.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed,) JOS. H. BARRETT, Commissioner.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* urges that a State Convention be called for the purpose of forming a conservative political party, but *Flake's Galveston Bulletin* says: "Between a rebel party, no matter by what name it is called, and a loyal party, no matter how ultra its sentiments, no loyal man can pause for a choice. He must go with the loyal. The only unoffensive and wise action possible for a Conservative or an old rebel is a solemn and formal acceptance of the Congressional terms. The odium of the rebellion will cling to whatever efforts they may make beyond the bare acceptance of Congressional terms. Not only must the candidates voted for be original Union men, but they must be proposed by original Union men. There is no use of being mealy-mouthed in this matter. It is better to take the whole dose of reconstruction, even though it may be bitter."

Mr. CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS delivered a political address in New-Orleans on the night of the 6th inst., in which he said the present military government of the South was a necessary consequence of the questions which had been decided by the arbitrament of the sword. The only thing to do was to change the present Government, and the question of how to change it fell upon the people, and must be decided by them. In the former Government of eight years ago the only standard and guarantee of individual competence was labor and the triumph of energy; to have such a Government again, one springing from the power of the people, it is only necessary to conciliate the black man and to recognize him as a political equal, and to entertain no prejudice against the North.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Leonard, Clerke and Welles, JJ.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.	Nos.
46—Pelton, Receiver, &c., vs. Prescott et al.	64—Dunton vs. Pecare.
49—Markham vs. Jaudon, &c.	65—Bank of the Commonwealth vs. Van Vleck.
50—Lunt, &c., vs. Importers and Traders' Bank.	66—Burke vs. The B'dway and 7th-av. R. R. Co.
51—Same vs. Bank of North America.	67—Peck et al. vs. Decker et al.
53—Sheldon vs. Ravoret, Executrix.	68—Schuyler vs. Smith et al.
54—Johnson vs. Plowman.	11—Hatch vs. Brewster.
57—Hurd, &c., vs. Plants Manufacturing Co.	13—Prouty vs. Potter.
58—Williamson vs. Wadsworth.	70—Thalmissinger vs. Conklin.
59—Schepp vs. Carpenter.	71—Meacham vs. Pell.
60—Stone vs. Browning.	72—Ball vs. The Hudson R. R. R. Co.
61—Edwards vs. Shaefer, et al.	74—Morang vs. Meigs, Jr.
62—Wheeler vs. Allen.	75—Enders, &c., vs. Hudson R. R. Co.
63—Smythe et al. vs. Graydon et al.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

The Court will open at 10 A. M., in the New County Court house.—Demurrers.

Nos.	Nos.
39—The Blind Mechanics' Association vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, &c., et al.	42—White vs. Hirsh.
	47—Libby vs. Rosekrans et al.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
139—Phenix Bank of New-York vs. Sanford.	191—White vs. Morganthan.
157—Woodruff vs. Pearce.	194—Treadwell vs. Sackett.
214—Henry vs. Groome.	195—Hojer vs. Mackay.
221—Messeroie vs. Parmenter.	284—Sherman vs. Dickinson.
223—Anderson vs. Wood.	238—Parker vs. Raymond.
224—Ellery vs. McCartin.	239—Kebs vs. Mootry.
231—Newby vs. The Chicago & Northwest'n R. Co.	240—Secher vs. Sheyer.
233—Wiegand vs. Sherman.	242—Casse vs. Rectors, Wardens, &c., of Prot. Epis. Church du St. Esprit.
109—Boyle vs. Manice.	243—Marks vs. Levi.
129—Knox vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery Railroad Co.	244—Worthen vs. Knapp.
167—Lawrence vs. Turner.	245—Manning vs. Einstein.
168—Nicoll vs. Nicoll.	246—Phelan vs. Kennedy.
189—Hanser vs. Schaefer.	247—Titus vs. Brisbane.
	218—Wells vs. Strong.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Preferred Causes.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Peckham, J.—Court Opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
271—Bouton vs. Bouton.	1529—De Leyer vs. Pike et al.
641—Dufais vs. Andrews et al.	1309—Merritt vs. Hudson River Railroad Co.
247—Snedicker vs. Lynch, Sheriff et al.	381—Whitman vs. Buckley et al.
866—Moore et al. vs. Spooner.	1353—Wilson vs. McLean et al.
3703—People of State of New-York vs. East New-York and Jamaica Railroad Co.	723—Boyd vs. Merritt.
1457—United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Co. vs. Merrill, Jr., surv'r.	1693—Sergeant et al. vs. Burrows et al.
1359—Bondall et al. vs. Peterson.	1429—Baker et al. vs. Webster.
1267—Hewett et al. vs. Miller et al.	245—Rosenthal vs. Lynch, Sheriff, &c.
249—The Irving Bank vs. Dubois.	467—Jacobs vs. Sexton.
	1325—Douglas et al. vs. Fitzgibbons.
	511—Buncke vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Miller, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Marble Building.

Nos.	Nos.
1310—Decker et al. vs. Williams.	1668—Erickson, adm'r, vs. Smith et al.
556—Perkins et al. vs. McDavitt.	724—Monroe vs. The Hudson R. R. Co.
668—Bentley et al. vs. Gray et al.	1600—Brod, &c., vs. Pacific Mutual Ins. Co.
302—Lynch vs. Hiller.	884—Derancey vs. Stevenson.
542—Dusenbury vs. Lennox Fire Ins. Co.	552—Fielding vs. Schofield et al.
543—Same vs. Globe Fire Insurance Co.	756—Goodwin et al. vs. Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.
1268—Garrish vs. Jackson.	466—Ballatine vs. Henry.
1454—Darling et al. vs. Miller.	950—Grocers' National B'k of N. Y. vs. Clark.
992—Brooks vs. Schwerin.	1389—Gambrill et al. vs. Bell et al. Com'rs &c.
904—Brown vs. Malloy et al.	
1320—Leake vs. Bleecker-st. & F. F. R. R. Co.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3111—Irvine as ext'x, vs. Spring et al.	3409—Woodcock vs. Davidson, &c.
3195—Trauman vs. Kerbs.	3131—Hobbs vs. Bunge, et al.
2929—Moses vs. Banker et al.	2727—Crow vs. Becker.
3217—Sackett vs. Gurner.	1755—Miller vs. Bener.
2509—McGarry, adm'x, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.	3223—Mixon vs. Moody et al.
825—Gilbert vs. Wesley.	3243—Blain vs. Grenson.
2399—Gray vs. Underwood, et al.	2637—Muller vs. Bernhard
3089—Stubenvall vs. Grimm, et al.	3247—Schoharie Co. Nat'l Bank vs. Sackett.
——Mainwaring vs. Hamburger, &c.	3410—Betts vs. Davidson.
	3303—Sherwood vs. Ros.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3246—Irvine vs. Wood et al.	3298—Niles vs. Coulter.
2604—Cummisky vs. Salomon.	3306—North River Bank vs. Shaffer et al.
3264—Gregory vs. Downs.	3320—Kleame vs. Silverberg.
3224—Weeks vs. Moody et al.	1428—Fogerty vs. Audenreid.
3034—Lamb vs. The Erie Railway Co.	3136—Walsh vs. Collins.
3286—Furth, Jr., by guardian vs. Foster.	3296—Tobin, admx., &c. vs. Ogden et al.
3278—Ranch vs. Lyons.	2324—Coit vs. Janes.
3210—Gardner, Jr., vs. Serrill.	3074—Vilmar vs. Schall et al.
3292—Quail vs. McCormick et al.	3256—Tyle vs. Amsterdam Fire Ins. Co.
	3294—Craft vs. Elmore.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

For June Term, 1867.

Appeals from Judgments of Special Term.

Nos.	Nos.
1—Landon vs. Clausen.	62—Corden vs. Belden.
2—Fraschieris vs. Henriques.	63—Bremer vs. Slade.
3—Hunt vs. Roberts.	64—Brady vs. Frahan.
4—Smith vs. N. J. Steamboat Co.	65—Bradley vs. Smith.
5—Fieler vs. The Bleecker-st. and 7th-av. R. R. Co.	66—Topping vs. Jacobs.
6—Chapin, &c., vs. Stewart, &c.	67—Barnard vs. Wormser.
7—Lopez de Silva vs. Depew.	68—Martin vs. Graham.
8—Seixas vs. Foster.	69—Beers vs. Wheeler.
9—Ludwig vs. Midt.	70—Freeland vs. McKiplop.
10—Bullock vs. Clements.	71—Levy vs. Godfrey.
11—Babcock vs. Robbins.	72—Johnson et al. vs. Allen.
12—Jansen vs. Moses, &c.	73—Barker et al. vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.
13—Hege vs. Bolles.	74—Wing vs. Kerr.
14—Bird vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	75—Eggers vs. Leary.
15—Crawford vs. Haight.	76—Hayes vs. Doe.
16—Thesabin vs. Rossit.	77—Rogan vs. Lynch.
17—French vs. Knoch.	78—Philips vs. Smith.
18—Wait vs. Ferguson.	79—Merriam vs. Heyden.
19—Taylor vs. Thomas.	80—Mooney vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.
20—Hayes vs. Young.	81—Jones vs. Schlasenger.
21—Earle vs. Robinson.	82—Austin vs. Lyon.
22—Beers vs. McLean.	83—Miller vs. Demath.
23—Wooster vs. Mapleson.	84—McDonald vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.
24—Mooney vs. Bogert.	85—Gifford vs. Hamilton.
25—Graham vs. Aumuty.	86—Carahill vs. The Same.
26—Weed vs. Barry.	87—Feldheimer vs. Baker.
27—Grinnell vs. Orlrich.	88—Cohen vs. Buckswieler.
28—Speyers vs. Duncan.	89—Halliday vs. Walsh.
29—Skinner vs. Rosa.	90—Burke vs. Conlin.
30—Turnbull, &c., vs. Martin.	91—Obliffe vs. Beckner.
31—Barnard vs. Stettheimer.	92—Brennan vs. Lowry.
32—McMullen vs. Hoyt, &c.	93—Robinson vs. O'Connell.
33—Maynaugh vs. Schepp.	94—Bonman vs. Keleman.
34—Weber vs. Fincke.	95—Hellett vs. Ulrichs.
35—Cooper vs. Schultz.	96—Esler vs. Marshall.
36—Richard vs. Quintard, Jr.	97—Stevenson vs. Grimmond.
37—Benham vs. Bluxame.	98—Blum, Jr. vs. Hartmann.
38—Pomeroy, &c., vs. Shaw.	99—Fream vs. Marshall.
39—Welles vs. De Witt, &c.	100—Filene, &c., vs. Thalmessinger.
39½—Myers vs. Faulkner.	101—The Mayor, &c., vs. Mitchell.
40—Cooper vs. Lord.	102—Clark vs. The Society Kaddisha El Emaun.
41—Lysh vs. Levy.	103—Schwartz vs. Stewart.
42—Aubrey vs. Collier.	104—Banfield vs. Carten.
43—O'Reilly vs. Morris.	105—Sheridan vs. Cameron.
44—Ferguson vs. Metropolitan Gas Co.	106—Fiegal vs. Dabrenz.
45—Loper vs. Cummings.	107—Drussell vs. Glsch.
46—Koney vs. Wood.	108—Dolan, assignee, vs. Campbell.
47—Goldsmith vs. Maenell.	109—Nat. Bank of the Commonwealth vs. Nat. Grocers Bank.
48—Roschell vs. Arnold.	110—Wilson vs. Logan.
49—Ludwig vs. Goodyear.	111—Lewis vs. Page.
50—Unger vs. Sanger.	112—Wood vs. Pratt.
51—McGinnis vs. Corse.	113—Kissam vs. Nordlinger.
52—Powers vs. Hyderville Marble Co.	114—Bavice vs. Liv., N. Y. & Phil. S. S. Co.
53—Dorsey vs. Westcott.	115—Robinson vs. Hatton.
54—Goldstein vs. Welch.	116—Stein vs. Congregation Schaare Rachmire.
55—Bell vs. Bryan.	117—Ackroyd vs. Ackroyd.
56—McKee, &c., vs. Olian.	
57—Smith vs. Shear.	
58—Grellan vs. Roberts.	
59—Swift vs. Brown, &c.	
60—Gardner vs. Lefman.	
61—Davitt vs. Phillips.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Hearne, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
——Siegel vs. Swift.	112—Seaver vs. Woodman.
21—McDonald vs. Osborn.	——Oldenberg vs. Smith.
88—Eastbrook vs. The A. M. Steamship Co.	98—Church vs. Wilson.
95—Titus vs. Sherman.	11—Dickey vs. Reilley.
99—Hollacher vs. Piehl.	115—Mandlebaum vs. Hamann.
——Higgins vs. McBride.	116—O'Driscoll vs. Bradley.
103—Levy vs. Burke.	117—Holmes vs. Underhill.
108—Lovele vs. Hamilton.	118—Netter vs. Lowere.
110—Ratz vs. Brown.	113—Donovan vs. Hershman.
111—Paris vs. Verdier.	114—Davis vs. Rodgers.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM.—During the vacation months the special terms for motions and *ex parte* business will be held as follows:

July term, by Justice Jones.
August term, by Justice Barbour.
September term, by Justice McCunn.

The Court will open at 12 M., for which hour all actions must be noticed.

By order of the Court, all the Judges present.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

AUTHORITY OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS TO CONTRACT—NATURE AND DURATION OF THE POWER WHEN GRANTED BY THE LEGISLATURE—STATE SOVEREIGNTY AND THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

The United States ex rel. Von Hoffman, Plaintiff in Error, vs. The City of Quincy.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Illinois.

Mr. Justice SWAYNE delivered the opinion of the Court:

This case is brought before us by a writ of error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois.

The relator filed his petition in that Court, alleging, among other things, as follows: At the June term, 1863, and before that time, he was the owner and holder of certain coupons or interest notes of the City of Quincy. They were past due and unpaid. When issued and negotiated they were attached to certain bonds made and delivered by that city, in payment for the stock of the Northern Cross Railroad Company and of the Quincy and Toledo Railroad Company, subscribed for by the city under and by virtue of certain acts of the Legislature of Illinois on the 17th of October, 1851, and the 26th of January, 1853, and the 31st of January, 1857. By the provisions of these several acts the city was authorized to collect a special annual tax upon the property, real and personal, therein, sufficient to pay the annual interest upon any bonds thereafter issued by the city for railroad purposes, pursuant to law. It was required that the tax, when collected, should be set aside, and held separate from the other portions of the city revenue, as a fund specially pledged for the payment of the annual interest upon the bonds aforesaid. It was to be applied to this purpose, from time to time, as the interest should become due, "and to no other purpose whatsoever." The city failed to pay the coupons held by the relator for a long time after they became due, and refused to levy the tax necessary for that purpose. The relator sued the city upon them in the Court below, and at the June Term, 1863, recovered a judgment for $22,206 69 and costs. An execution was issued and returned unsatisfied. The judgment is unpaid. The City still neglects and refuses to levy the requisite tax. He therefore prays that a writ of *mandamus* be issued, commanding the city and its proper officers to pay over to him any money in their hands otherwise unappropriated, not exceeding the amount of the judgment, interest and costs; and, for want of such funds, commanding them to levy the special tax, as required by the acts of the Legislature before referred to, sufficient to satisfy the judgment, interest and costs, and to pay over to him the proceeds. The city filed an answer. It alleges that there is no money in its Treasury wherewith to satisfy the judgment, and as a reason why a peremptory writ of *mandamus* should not issue, it refers to an act of the Legislature of Illinois of the 14th of February, 1863, which contains the following provisions:

"SEC. 4. The City Council of said city shall have power to levy and collect annually taxes on real and personal property within the limits of said city, as follows: On real and personal property within, or which may hereafter be within, portions of said city lighted with gas, to meet the expenses thereof, not exceeding twenty-eight cents on each $100 per annum on the annual assessed value thereof. On all real and personal property within the limits of said city, to meet the expenses of obtaining school grounds, and providing teachers and maintaining public schools in said city, and to be devoted exclusively for such purposes, not exceeding twenty-five cents on each $100 per annum on the assessed value thereof: Provided, that no more than eighteen cents on each $100 aforesaid shall be levied in any year for such purposes without the concurrence of a majority of the legal voters of said city, to be cast at an election to be ordered by said City Council, and held to determine the rate per cent. to be levied on all real and personal property within the limits of said city, to pay the debts and meet the general expenses of said city, not exceeding fifty cents on each $100 per annum on the annual assessed value thereof.

SEC. 5. All laws and parts of laws, other than the provisions thereof touching the levy or collection of taxes on property within said city, except those regulating such collection, and all laws conflicting herewith are hereby repealed, but this act shall not affect taxes of said city relating to streets or alleys, or to licenses of whatever nature, nor any sources of revenue other than taxes upon real or personal property, and which said act remains in full force and unrepealed."

The answer avers that the full amount of the tax authorized by this act has been assessed, and is in the process of collection; that the power of the City in this respect has been exhausted; "and that the said fifty cents on the one hundred dollars, when collected, will not be sufficient to pay the current expenses of the city for the year 1864, and the debts of the said city." It is further alleged that about the year 1851 the city, under the act of Nov. 6, 1849, issued to the Northern Cross Railroad Company bonds to the amount of about $100,000, and about the year 1854, under the act of Jan. 26, 1853, other bonds to the amount of $100,000, and about the year 1856 it made and delivered its other bonds to the amount of $100,000. It alleges that the bonds last issued were wholly unauthorized, but that they were subsequently ratified by the Legislature by the act of Jan. 1, 1857. The relator's judgment, it avers, was founded upon coupons belonging to bonds of these three classes. The relator demurred to the answer, and judgment was given against him. The demurrer admits what is set forth in the answer. On the other hand the answer, according to the law of pleading, admits what is alleged in the petition and not denied. It is then a part of the case before us, that when the bonds were issued and negotiated, there were statutes of Illinois in force which authorized the levying of a sufficient special tax to pay the coupons in question as they became due. Such statutes are so inconsistent with the provisions of the act of 1863, relied upon by the city, and cover the same ground in such a manner, that the act of 1863 unquestionably repeals them, if that act be valid for the purposes it was intended to accomplish. The validity of the bonds and coupons is not denied. No question is made as to the judgment. The case turns upon the validity of the statute restricting the power of taxation left to the City within the narrow limits which it prescribes. The answer says expressly that fifty cents on the hundred dollars' worth of property, which is all the statute allows to be levied to meet the debts and current expenses of the city, will not be sufficient for those purposes. The expenses will, of course, be first defrayed out of the fund. What the deficiency will be as to the debts, or whether anything applicable to them will remain, is not stated. So far, it appears that nothing has been paid upon these liabilities, and it was not claimed at the argument that the result under the statute would be different in the future. The question to be determined is, whether the statute in this respect is valid, or whether the Legislature transcended its power in enacting it. The duty which the Court is called upon to perform is always one of great delicacy, and the power which brings it into activity is only to be exercised in cases entirely free from doubt. The Constitution of the United States declares (Art. 1, sec. 10) that "no State shall pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts." The case of Fletcher *vs.* Peck (6 Cranch., 87) was the first one in this Court in which this important provision came under consideration. It was held that it applied to all contracts executed and executory, "whoever may be the parties to them." In that case the Legislature of Georgia had repealed an act passed by a former Legislature, under which the plaintiff in error had acquired his title by *mesne* conveyances from that State.

The Court pronounced the repealing act within the inhibition of the Constitution, and therefore void.

Chief-Justice Marshall said:

"The validity of this rescinding act might well be doubted were Georgia a single sovereign power; but Georgia cannot be viewed as a single, unconnected sovereign power, on whose Legislature no other restrictions are imposed than may be found in its own Constitution. She is a part of a large empire. She is a member of the American Union, and that Union has a Constitution, the supremacy of which all acknowledge, and which imposes limits to the Legislatures of the several States which none claim a right to pass."

This case was followed by those of New-Jersey *vs.* Willson, 7 Cranch, 164, and Terret *vs.* Taylor, 9 Cranch, 43. The principles which they maintain are now axiomatic in American jurisprudence, and are no longer open to controversy. It is also settled that the laws which subsist at the time and place of the making of a contract, and where it is to be performed, enter into and form a part of it, as if they were expressly referred to or incorporated in its terms. This principle embraces alike those which affect its validity, construction, discharge and enforcement. Illustrations of this proposition are found in the obligation of the debtor to pay interest after the maturity of the debt, where the contract is silent; in the liability of the drawer of a protested bill to pay exchange and damages, and in the right of the drawer and indorser to require proof of demand and notice. These are as much incidents and conditions of the contract as if they rested upon the basis of a distinct agreement. (Green *vs.* Biddle, 8 Wheat., 92; Bronson *vs.* Kinzie, 1 How., 319; McCracken *vs.* Hayward, 2 How., 612; People *vs.* Bond, 10 Cal., 570; Ogden *vs.* Saunders, 12 Wheat., 231.)

In Green *vs.* Biddle the subject of laws which affect the remedy was elaborately discussed. The controversy grew out of a compact between the States of Virginia and Kentucky. It was made in contemplation of the separation of the territory of the latter from the former, and its erection into a State, and is contained in an act of the Legislature of Virginia passed in 1789, whereby it was provided "that all private rights and interests within" the District of Kentucky "derived from the laws of Virginia prior to such separation shall remain valid and secure under the laws of the proposed State, and shall be determined by the laws now existing in this State." By two acts of the Legislature of Kentucky, passed respectively in 1797 and 1812, several new provisions relating to the consequences of a recovery in the action of ejectment,—all eminently beneficial to the defendant, and onerous to the plaintiff,—were adopted into the laws of that State. So far as they affected the lands covered by the compact, this Court declared them void. It was said: "It is no answer that the acts of Kentucky now in question are regulations of the remedy, and not of the right to the lands. If these acts so change the nature and extent of existing remedies as materially to impair the rights and interests of the owner, they are just as much a violation of the compact as if they overturned his rights and interests."

In Bronson *vs.* Kinzie (1 How., 297,) the subject was again fully considered. A mortgage was executed in Illinois, containing a power of sale. Subsequently an act of the Legislature was passed, which required mortgaged premises to be sold for not less than two-thirds of their appraised value, and allow the mortgagor a year after the sale to redeem. It was held that the statute, by thus changing the pre-existing remedies, impaired the obligation of the contract, and was therefore void.

In McCracken *vs.* Hayward (2 How., 608,) the same principle, upon facts somewhat varied, was again sustained and applied. A statutory provision that personal property should not be sold under execution for less than two-thirds of its appraised value was adjudged, so far as it effected prior contracts, to be void, for the same reason.

In Sturges *vs.* Crowninshield, (4 Wheat., 122,) the question related to a law discharging the contract. It was held that a State insolvent or bankrupt law was inoperative as to contracts which existed prior to its passage.

In Ogden *vs.* Sanders, (12 Wheat., 213,) the question was to the effect of such a law upon a subsequent contract. It was adjudged to be valid, and a discharge of the contract, according to its provisions, was held to be conclusive.

A statute of frauds embracing a preëxisting parol contract, not before required to be in writing, would affect its validity. A statute declaring that the word ton should thereafter be held, in prior as well as subsequent contracts, to mean half or double the weight before prescribed, would affect its construction. A statute providing that a previous contract of indebtment may be extinguished by a process of bankruptcy would involve its discharge, and a statute forbidding the sale of any of the debtor's property, under a judgment upon such a contract, would relate to the remedy. It cannot be doubted, either upon principle or authority, that each of such laws passed by a State would impair the obligation of the contract, and the last mentioned not less than the first. Nothing can be more material

to the obligation than the means of enforcement. Without the remedy the contract may, indeed, in the sense of the law, be said not to exist, and its obligation to fall within the class of those moral and social duties which depend for the fulfillment wholly upon the will of the individual. The ideas of validity and remedy are inseparable, and both are parts of the obligation which is guaranteed by the Constitution against invasion. The obligation of a contract "is the law which binds the parties to perform their agreement." (Sturgis vs. Crowninshield, 12 Wheat., 257.) The prohibition has no reference to the degree of impairment. The largest and least are alike forbidden. In Green vs. Biddle, 8 Wheat. 84, it was said:

"The objection to a law on the ground of its impairing the obligation of a contract can never depend upon the extent of the change which the law effects in it. Any deviation from its terms by postponing or accelerating the period of performance which it prescribes, imposing conditions not expressed in the contract, or dispensing with those which are, however minute or apparently immaterial in their effect upon the contract of the parties, impairs its obligation. Upon this principle it is that if a creditor agree with his debtor to postpone the day of payment, or in any other way to change the terms of the contract, without the consent of the surety, the latter is discharged, although the change was for his advantage." "One of the tests that a contract has been impaired is that its value has by legislation been diminished. It is not by the Constitution to be impaired at all. This is not a question of degree or cause, but of encroaching in any respect on its obligation—dispensing with any part of its force." (Planters' Bank vs. Sharp et al.; 6 How., 327.) This has reference to legislation which affects the contract directly, and not incidentally or only by consequence. The right to imprison for debt is not a part of the contract. It is regarded as penal rather than remedial. The States may abolish it whenever they think proper. (Beers vs. Houghton, 9 Peters, 359; Ogden vs. Saunders, 12 Wheat., 230; Mason vs. Haile, 12 id., 373; Sturges vs. Crowninshield, 4 Wheat., 200.) They may also exempt from sale, under execution, the necessary implements of agriculture, the tools of a mechanic, and articles of necessity in household furniture. It is said:

"Regulations of this description have always been considered in every civilized community as properly belonging to the remedy, to be exercised by every sovereignty, according to its own views of policy and humanity."

It is competent for the States to change the form of the remedy, or to modify it otherwise as they may see fit, provided no substantial right secured by the contract is thereby impaired. No attempt has been made to fix definitely the line between alterations of the remedy, which are to be deemed legitimate, and those which, under the form of modifying the remedy, impair substantial rights. Every case must be determined upon its own circumstances. Whenever the result last mentioned is produced the act is within the prohibition of the Constitution, and to that extent void. (Bronson vs. Kinzie, 1 How., 311; McCracken vs. Hayward, 2 How., 608.

If these doctrines were *res integræ* the consistency and soundness of the reasoning which maintains a distinction between the contract and the remedy—or, to speak more accurately, between the remedy and the other parts of the contract—might, perhaps, be well doubted. (1 Kent's Com., 456; Sedgwick on Stat. and Cons. Law, 652; Mr. Justice Washington's dissenting opinion in Mason vs. Haile, 12 Wheat., 379.) But they rest in this Court upon a foundation of authority too firm to be shaken; and they are supported by such an array of judicial names that it is hard for the mind not to feel constrained to believe they are correct. The doctrine upon the subject, established by the latest adjudications of this Court, render the distinction one rather of form than substance. When the bonds in question were issued there were laws in force which authorized and required the collection of taxes sufficient in amount to meet the interest, as it accrued from time to time upon the entire debt. But for the act of the 14th of February, 1863, there would be no difficulty in enforcing them. The amount permitted to be collected by that act will be insufficient, and it is not certain that anything will be yielded applicable to that object. To the extent of the deficiency the obligation of the contract will be impaired, and if there be nothing applicable, it may be regarded as annulled. A right without a remedy is as if it were not. For every beneficial purpose it may be said not to exist. It is well settled that a State may disable itself by contract from exercising its taxing powers in particular cases. (New-Jersey vs. Wilson, 7 Cranch, 166; Dodge vs. Woolley, 18 How. 331; Piqua Branch vs. Knapp, 11 How. 331.) It is equally clear that where a State has authorized a municipal corporation to contract and to exercise the power of local taxation to the extent necessary to meet its engagements, the power thus given cannot be withdrawn until the contract is satisfied. The State and the corporation in such cases are equally bound. The power given becomes a trust which the donor cannot annul, and which the donee is bound to execute; and neither the State nor the corporation can any more impair the obligation of the contract in this way than in any other. (People vs. Bell, 10 Cal., 570; Dominic vs. Sayre, 3 Sandf. (555.) The laws requiring taxes to the requisite amount to be collected, in force when the bonds were issued, are still in force for all the purposes of this case. The act of 1863 is, so far as it affects the bonds, a nullity. It is the duty of the city to impose and collect the taxes in all respects as if that act had not been passed. A different result would leave nothing of the contract but an abstract right of no practical value, and render the protection of the Constitution a shadow and a delusion. The Circuit Court erred in overruling the application for a *mandamus*.

The judgment of that Court is reversed, and the cause will be remanded, with instructions to proceed in conformity with this opinion.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The Lonergan murder trial will be resumed to-day, before Recorder HACKETT, at the Court of General Sessions. The evidence having been completed on Friday last, counsel will proceed to sum up this morning at 11 o'clock—Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., for the people, and Mr. C. S. Spencer for the prisoner.

The following is

THE CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People vs. Thomas Malady—manslaughter.
The People vs. Simon Budrow and George Porter—grand larceny.
The People vs. Fontaine S. Pattus—grand larceny.
The People vs. Thomas Soloman—forgery in third degree.
The People vs. Edmond Mercereau—forgery in third degree.
The People vs. Robert J. Johnson—assault and battery, felonious.
The People vs. Wm. D. Rowan—false pretences.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 15, 1867.

$5,000	U.S. 5s,'74.C.E.	109½	200	West. U. Tel	44⅝
10,000	do	109⅝	100	do......2d call	41⅝
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81. R.	108⅞	38	do	44⅞
12,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '62, Small	110	100	Mar. Pf	19½
426,000	do	110⅛	200	Boston W. P	23½
			100	do	23⅛
3,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '64	106¾	300	Pacific Mail	138⅛
			50	do	138⅛
95,000	do	106⅞	200	do.....2d call	139
85,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s,C. '65	107½	600	N. Y. Cen	101¾
			200	do......2d call	101½
40,000	do	107¼	100	do.........s5	101⅛
276,500	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C.'65 New Issue	109⅝	300	Erie R	60¼
			100	do.........b4	60⅜
5,100	Tr. Notes,7.3-10s. First Series	106⅛	100	Hud. Riv. R	108½
			100	Mich. Cen	113
80,000	do.......2d Ser.	106	5	do	114
10,000	do	106⅛	200	Mich. S.& N. I	68⅛
2,000	Tenn. 6s......x-c	68¼	500	do	68½
10,000	do	68	200	Cleve. & Pitts. R	76¾
2,000	do......2d call	68½	60	Ill. Cen. R	119½
25,000	Tenn. St. 6s new	67¼	400	Chi. & N. W	35¼
14,000	do	67⅝	500	do	35¾
15,000	N. Car. 6s....x-c	53	100	do	35½
6,000	N. Car. 6s. new	53¼	100	do.......2d call	35¼
10,000	O. & M. Cer	25	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.b10	59½
1,000	Erie, 3d M	98	600	do	59½
1,000	Hud. R.2d S.F.B.	104¾	100	do..........s30	59⅞
15,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	90	20	Cle.Col.&Cin.R	99¾
3,000	Cl.& Pitts.4th M.	74	400	Cleve. & Tol	118⅞
5,000	Joliet & Chi. 1st.	104½	1000	do	119
5,000	N.Y.& N.H.B. 6s	96	600	Chic. & R. I	90¾
1,000	West. U.Tel.7s.B.	81	100	do	90⅝
50	Bank of N. Amer	109	200	do	90½
10	Continental Bank.	106½	30	do......2d call	91
10	Cen. Nat. Bank	113	100	do	90⅝
12	Park Bank	148	400	Tol.,W. & W	44½
50	Adams Express	64	100	T., W. & W. Pf	69
100	do	63¾	200	Pitts.F.W.& C.R	97¼
50	do........b30	64⅛	300	do	97
150	Wells Fargo Ex	64	450	Alt. & T. H	52
300	Mer. U. Ex	13	300	Alt. & T. H.Pr..b3	76
40	do......2d call	12½	100	Chi. & Alt. R...Pf	114
74	Wilkesbarre Coal	36	10	New-Jersey Cen. R.	119
100	Amer. Coal	45			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M.C	25⅛	300	M. S. & N. I	68⅜
100	Pacific Mail	138¼	400	do	68¼
100	do	138⅜	200	do.........b10	68¾
100	do	138½	100	do.........b30	68⅝
600	West. U. Tel	44⅝	300	Chi., R. I. & P....b3	90¼
100	do.........b30	44¾	100	do.........b10	90¾
100	N. Y. Cen	101⅛	800	do	90⅝
100	do.........b30	101⅝	100	do.........b30	90⅝
100	do.........c	101½	200	do.........c	90¾
100	Erie Railroad	60⅛	1000	do	90½
100	do.........s5	60⅛	300	do	90⅜
200	do.........b30	60¼	300	Tol., W. & W	44½
100	do.........c	60⅛	100	Chic. & N. W	35⅛
100	Hudson R	108½	200	do.........b10	35½
100	Reading R.......s10	106½	200	do	35½
200	do.........s10	106⅝	200	do.........b30	35⅝
200	do.........b5	106¾	600	Chic. & N. W....Pf	59¾
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf	56½	600	do	59½
100	Mich. Cen. R	113¼	200	do.........b10	59⅜
100	Clev. & Pitts	76½	200	do.........c	59½
100	Clev. & Tol. R	118	200	P., F. W. & C	97¼

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C	25	100	Tol., W. & W...Pf	44
10,000	do.........b30	25⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. R.Pf.	56½
5,000	do.........c	25	100	M. So. & N. I	68½
100	Bos. Water P	23½	200	Clev. & Pitts	76⅞
200	Pac. M. S. Co	139¼	200	do.........b10	76⅞
100	do	139⅜	1500	Cleve. & Tol	118½
200	West. U. Tel...b10	44¾	200	do	118⅜
800	N. Y. Cen	101¾	200	do.........b10	118½
100	do.........b30	101⅞	300	Chic., R. I. & P	90⅝
200	do.........c	101¾	100	do.........b10	90¾
200	do.........b30	101⅞	600	do.........b3	90¾
660	Erie R	60⅞	200	do.........c	90⅝
200	do.........b30	61⅛	400	do.........b5	90¾
300	do.........c	60⅜	200	Chi. & N. W	35½
200	Reading R	106⅞	200	Chic. & N. W.Pf...c	59½
100	Hud. Riv. R	108	100	do.........b3	59⅝
100	do.........b10	109¼			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C	25	600	Clev. & Pitts	76½
200	Boston W. P	23⅝	1200	do	76⅝
100	West. U. Tel.....b5	44⅝	200	do.........b30	76⅞
100	Pacific Mail	137	200	do.........b3	76⅝
100	N. Y. Cen	101½	400	Cleve. & Tol	118⅛
800	Erie Railroad	60	600	do	118
500	do.........s10	59¾	800	Chic. R. I.& P	89¾
700	do.........s10	59⅞	200	do.........b3	89⅞
200	do.........b2	60	100	do.........s10	89¾
600	Reading R	106½	100	do.........b5	89⅞
200	do	106⅛	800	Chic. & N. W	35
400	M. S. & N. I	68⅛	300	do.........b10	35⅛
100	do.........s10	[illegible]	100	do.........b3	35⅛
200	do.........b[illegible]	68	1500	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	59
300	do.........s3	68⅛	200	do.........b15	59⅛
100	Ill. Cen. R	[illegible]			

MONDAY, June 17—A. M.

The Trade of the past week was dull, as usual in the middle of June, in the Dry Goods line. A good trade is going on in General Merchandise, Foreign and Domestic, and the Export Clearances of both Domestic Produce and Specie, were large—the latter, however, not one half the amount shipped the corresponding week last June. The Emigrant arrivals of the week are over *twelve thousand*, comparing with 10,741 the same week last Summer. An unusual number of German and Irish Emigrants were by sailing vessels from Bremen, Liverpool, &c. The reports from the growing Crops throughout the country—including a fine stand of Cotton in nearly all the Southern States—continue of the most encouraging character, and as the Hay and a large share of the small Grain Crops are already placed beyond contingencies, the prospect is already telling sensibly on financial and railway confidence, and upon the Produce Exchange Markets, as well as the preparations by Importers and Manufacturers for a good Fall Trade.

The Money market and Gold Exchange moved pretty steadily through the week—the former to ease and a reduction of one per cent. in the rates of Interest, and the latter to diminished speculative transactions without much variation in price either way. The export demand for Gold, growing out of the settlement of India and South American credits on London, for General Foreign Merchandise imported into New-York and other Atlantic ports and for traveling credits in Europe, is considerably in excess of the current receipts from California, and this contributes to the firmness of the Gold Room, while the near prospect of about $18,000,000 Gold Interest to be disbursed from the Treasury after the 1st July rather checks any tendency or disposition to advance the price.

The Bank movement of this City is now below that of the 1st of April, after all preparation had been made for the Quarterly Statement to the Bureau of Currency at Washington. And while the liquidation of the last three or four weeks, resulting from the unusually heavy operations of the Treasury Office in the sale of new Consolidated 5-20s, and consequent accumulation of Currency, has left the Money market easy at an average rate of interest of six ₱ cent., it has also anticipated the necessity of any further preparation for the 1st of July Quarterly Statement. The same causes have indirectly prepared the Country National Banks for the forthcoming Statement. The following are the approximate figures—they will appear in a more exact shape this afternoon—to the movement of Saturday, March 30:

	Saturday, June 15.	Saturday, March 30.
Deposits and circulation	$214,000,000	$222,119,000
Gold and Greenbacks	70,700,000	70,981,000
Pro rata of Legal-tender	33 ₱ cent.	32 ₱ cent.
Loans and discounts	$246,250,000	$255,282,000
N. Y. Treasury balances	134,626,000	100,634,000

The Stock Exchange during the week moved steadily upward on the Public Funds of the United States. The investment orders are much larger for the Gold-bearing Stocks than the inclination on the part of the holders of 7.30 ₱ cents and Compounds to sell or convert their Notes bearing Currency Interest. And speculation in the 5-20s, 10-40s and long 6 ₱ cents of 1881 is decidedly on the increase for higher rates. This is encouraged by the steady premium on Gold, which makes the 6 ₱ cent. Gold bonds equal to more than 8 ₱ cent. in Currency, and the 5 ₱ cents equal to nearly 7 ₱ cent. in Currency. The supplies on the market are daily diminishing, without the help of the Foreign demand for 5-20s of 1862 and 1865, May and November Interest. This demand now promises, after several weeks of quiet, to be resumed quite actively again, as the quotations come better from London and the Continent, and on the last half-monthly settling day in London, (Saturday, 15th inst.,) it was found that the supply of old 5-20s of 1862 on the market had been gradually absorbed.

The Railway market, which improved the week before, while money was full 7 ₱ cent. to the Brokers, continued to advance up to Friday, when a reaction was felt of 1@1½ ₱ cent. on most of the New-York and Western Roads. At the very close the market was steadier, after a pretty formidable demonstration to break it down below the prices of the previous week. The leading dealings were in New-York Central, Erie and Rock Island. Central has taken a fresh hold on the public confidence because of the increased interest of Mr. VANDERBILT and his friends in the Stock, and the assurance that the majority of the present Directors will do nothing, (and suffer nothing to be done,) to injure the property before the next December election. At that time the great body of the Stockholders will have an opportunity to make sure—which they did not do last December—that their interests in one of the greatest—and in point of cost to earnings the very cheapest—Railway properties in this country are ably administered. We hear nothing yet of the August dividend. The promises held out last Fall were that the Road should either pay 10 ₱ cent. a year, without a division of the 16 ₱ cent. surplus which had then accumulated, or that the latter would be divided up, and the regular half-yearly dividends thereafter be made to correspond more closely with the actual earnings than during the prolonged struggle for Legislative relief from the two cents restriction on passenger fares. Very many of the old Stockholders distrusted these promises, and availed themselves of the extreme anxiety of certain Wall-street and American Express interests to revolutionize the Board of Directors, after the decease of Mr. DEAN RICHMOND, to sell them their Stock at from 110 to 123 ₱ cent. As their confidence in and attachment to the property remained unabated, they are now following the example of Mr. VANDERBILT in taking back their Stock at lower figures, and will no doubt follow up the market, as it becomes more and more probable that the present executive rule must soon terminate. In regard to Erie the Street continues somewhat befogged. The movements in the Stock are at no time very clearly defined. The control is believed to be with Mr. DREW, who talks well of the Road and of its current business, but so manipulates the Stock as to divide about equally the opinion or suspicion of the Exchange as to whether he is *short* or *long*. The Rock Island Report, published on Saturday, and showing 12½ ₱ cent. net earnings on the enlarged Capital of $9,100,000, will satisfy the Stockholders of the recklessness with which the productive value of the Road has recently been assailed for Stock jobbing purposes.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,995,809, against the total entries of $9,055,745 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,829,587, against $1,943,494 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $2,789,963, against $6,056,743 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,958,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 5,316 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 12,013.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1866, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially (to June 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

July	$26,505,226	February	$25,494,290
August	23,615,423	March	21,367,107
September	21,885,616	April	25,361,583
October	23,398,020	May	21,475,525
November	19,907,917	June 8	4,225,085
December	19,500,091	June 15	4,995,809
January	20,852,308		
Total since July 1			$258,583,777
Against same time last year			292,026,215
Decrease since July 1			$33,442,438

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reexported, since July 1, 1866, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to June 1 by months, and since semi-officially by weeks:

July	$13,486,469	March	$20,475,226
August	12,923,510	April	17,863,596
September	11,971,223	May	13,333,545
October	14,812,833	June 5	2,437,899
November	13,984,065	June 12	3,829,587
December	17,413,537		
January	13,446,647		
February	15,452,506		
Total since July 1			$171,391,643
Against same time last year			208,763,452
Decrease since July 1			$37,371,809
Gold, June 15, 1867			137¼ ₱ cent.
Gold, June 16, 1866			159¾ ₱ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since July 1:

July	$5,821,459	February	2,124,161
August	1,587,851	March	$1,891,141
September	834,550	April	2,261,283
October	462,450	May	9,043,154
November	5,766,690	June 8	2,216,821
December	3,297,270	June 15	2,789,963
January	2,725,762		
Total since July 1			$39,649,444
Against same time last year			55,888,471
Decrease since July 1			$16,239,027

The deliveries of California Gold at New-York since July 1:

July	$5,115,843	February	$1,739,898
August	6,012,951	March	1,913,973
September	2,895,102	April	3,162,783
October	3,744,757	May	1,104,879
November	2,940,337	June 3	985,144
December	4,443,554	June 11	659,007
January	2,482,309		
Total since July 1			$37,300,597
Against same time last year			28,230,736
Increase since July 1			$9,069,861

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold at New-York and the sums of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out at the New-York office of the Treasury of the United States since July 1, 1866:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
July	$11,617,979	July	$5,873,378
August	12,700,094	August	356,765
September	12,474,076	September	2,630,532
October	11,507,697	October	218,121
November	8,087,584	November	14,786,261
December	5,924,075	December	1,722,406
January	9,520,384	January	7,485,945
February	11,452,204	February	521,832
March	12,198,039	March	2,830,526
April	9,511,074	April	247,628
May	9,634,697	May	16,308,316
June 1	270,000	June 1	34,000
June 8	1,835,000	June 8	555,000
June 15	1,958,000	June 15	402,000
Total	$118,689,903	Total	$53,972,310
To date, 1866	128,486,284	To date, 1866	45,740,696

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	136⅞@137¼
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	109⅞@110½
Consolidated 5-20s	108¾@109⅜
First Series, 7.30s	106¼@106⅛
Seconds and Thirds, 7.30s	105⅞@105⅞
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s	99⅝@100¼
New-York Central	101¼@103@101⅝
New-York and Erie	60⅝@61⅞@59⅞@60¼
Rock Island	88⅞@91⅛@89¾@90⅝
Michigan Southern	68⅜@69⅜@68⅜
Illinois Central	119⅛@120
Hudson River	109¼@109
Northwestern	34¾@36@35¼
Fort Wayne and Chicago....98⅝ with priv.@97¼ x-priv.	
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	75⅜@76⅛
Reading	105¾@108@106⅝
Northwestern Preferred	58⅝@60¼@59⅜
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	25¼@25¼
Mariposa Preferred	20⅛@19⅛
Cleveland and Toledo	119@120@118½
Pacific Mail	140@143¾@137¼@139½
Western Union Telegraph	44½@45¼½@44⅝

The Gold Room was again dull, and most of the sales at Friday's price, 137¼ ₱ cent. The day closed on the same indifferent speculation which prevailed throughout the week. The predominant account in the Room is bullish, but the large buyers are not disposed to advance their bids, although the week's export amounts to $2,789,963, and the Customs demand to $1,958,000—the Treasury not being in the market as a seller to its full receipts. The Banks lose about $3,000,000 Gold on the week's operations. The Bank Statement will also show a further liquidation of about $4,250,000 each on the lines of Loans and Deposits, but a gain of $2,000,000 in Greenbacks. The Treasury balance, Gold and Currency is $134,626,000, as against $134,112,919 at the beginning of the week.

The Money market closed steady at 5@6 ₱ cent. on the Public Funds and 6 ₱ cent. on general collateral, with exceptions at 7 ₱ cent. The Public Funds are in large demand at advancing prices and the great dealers carry over their surplus supplies at 5 ₱ cent. interest. The 5-20s of 1862 rose to 110⅝@110½ and the Consolidated, (including July Coupon,) to 109⅝@½ ₱ cent.

The Railway market recovered from the depression of Friday night, and there was a fair business done through the forenoon—the Stock Boards closing, as usual on Saturday, at 1 o'clock. Subsequently in the Long Room the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday P. M., the market closing on a dull movement, but at steady prices:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	100¼	100¼	Northwest	35⅛	35¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110¼	110½	N. West Pref	59	59⅜
U. S. Con. 5-20s	109½	109⅝	Rock Island	89⅜	90⅛
N. Y. Central	101⅝	101⅝	Fort Wayne	97	97¼
Erie	60	60¼	Pacific Mail	137¼	139½
Hudson	108⅛	109	Quicksilver	27	27½
Reading	106⅛	106⅝	W. U. Telegraph	44⅜	44⅝
Mich. Southern	68⅛	68⅜	Mariposa Pref	19⅛	19½
Illinois Central	119½	119⅛	Ohio Certificates	24⅞	25
Pittsburgh	76¼	76⅝	American Gold	137⅛	137¼
Tenn. 6s, new	67¼	67⅜	Bills on London	110⅝	110⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., reg., 1881	108⅛	5 ₱ cent. cou., 1871	118
500 and 1000, '81	112⅞	5 ₱ cent., reg'd, 1874	105¼
5-20 registered, 1862	106⅞	5 ₱ cent coup., 1874	110¼
5-20 coupon small	110	End. cou., 1874	109⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000	110⅜	10-40 reg	100
5-20 500 & 1,000 1864	106⅞	10-40 500 & 1,000	100¼
5-20 500 & 1,000 1865	107¼	7-3-10 1st series	106⅛
5-20 reg.new issue.1865	105⅞	7-3-10 2d series	105⅞
5-20 cou., 1865,new issue	109⅝	7-3-10 3d series	105⅝
5 ₱ cent., reg., 1871	112		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ₱ c., 1870	102	Ind. 5 ₱ c. War loan	91
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	105	Michigan 7 ₱ c., 1878	100
N. Y. 7 ₱ c. B'y loan	108¼	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., 1868	62
N.Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan,1872	99	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., l. l'n	88
N.Y. 6 ₱ c.B'y loan,1873	99½	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., ex c	68
N.Y. 6 ₱ c.B'y loan,1874	99¼	Tennessee 6s, new bds	67½
N.Y. 6 ₱ c.B'y loan,1875	99½	Tennessee 5 ₱ c.,n.bds	62
N.Y. 6 ₱ c.B'y loan,1877	99¼	Virginia Coupon 6s	67
N.Y. 5 ₱ c.B'y loan,1871	92	Virginia 6s, ex c	48
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1870	100	Virginia new bonds	42
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	102	Georgia 7s new bonds	84
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886	103	North Carolina 6s	65
Illinois Canal bds., 60	101½	North Carolina ex c	52¾
Illinois 6s, cou., 1862	101½	North Carolina n. bds	53
Illinois 6s cou., 1865	101½	Missouri 6s	96
Illinois 6s cou. 1870	101½	Missouri Pac. R. iss	98
Illinois 6s cou. 1877	101½	California 7s	122
Illinois 6s cou., 1879	101½	California 7s, large b's	121
Illinois War loan	101½	Connecticut 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	125	Irving	106
Manhattan	135	Metropolitan	130
Merchants'	120	Nassau	106
Mechanics'	117½	Shoe and Leather	111¾
Union	116	Corn Exchange	121
Tradesmen's	143	Continental	106
National	109	St. Nicholas	104
Merchants' Exch'ge	110	Commonwealth	109
Seventh Ward	110	New-York County	140
State of New-York	110	Impt'rs. & Traders'	115
Commerce	118½	Park	148
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass	111½	Central National	113
Ocean	102½	Fourth National	109
American Exchange	115¼	Ninth National	115
Bank of the Repub	115	Tenth National	106
Bank of North Am'a	109	Oriental Bank	133
Hanover	118		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	95¼	Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. es	90	Han. & St. Jo conv	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub	90	Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	96¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	104	Del. L. & W. 2d M	96⅝
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	106	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76	105	Tol. & W. 2d M	77
Erie 1st mort., 1876	101	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds	67
Erie 7s, 2d mort. 1879	100½	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	95
Erie 7s. 3d mort.1883	98	Gt. Western. 2d M. '93	70
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	89⅝	Gal. & Chic.. Ext	97
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	86½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	97
Buff.,N.Y.&E.1st M.'77	85	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	102
Hud. R. 7s.2d M., s.f.'85	104½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	102½
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875	99	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch.1st M	102
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch. 3d M	85½
Harlem 3d mort. '68	100	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	74
Mich. Cen. 8 p.c. '69-72	105½	Chic. & Alton. S. F	98
Mich.C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	109	Chi. & A., 1st mort	101
Chi. B.&Q. 8 ₱ c.1st M	111	Chi. & Alton Income	90
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d M	90	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M	50
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	98½	Peninsula R. R. bonds	74
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F'd 7 ₱ c	97½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	80
Pacific R.7s.guar.by Mo	98	Marietta & Cin. 1st M	79½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1875	110	Chi. & Mil. 1st M	88
Alton & T. H. 1st M	91	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort	104½
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd	83½	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort	42
Alton & T.H. 2d M.Inc	78	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95
Chi. & N. W. s. F	93	Chic. & R. I. cons. iss	90⅜

BANK OF MONTREAL—APRIL 30, 1867.

Notes and Bills Discounted		$11,021,527
Gold and Silver and Prov. Notes		1,975,544
Government Securities		3,359,273
Due from Banks		2,878,964
Notes of other Banks		202,191
Banking Houses		350,000
Total means		$19,787,499
Capital	$6,000,000	
Rest	1,250,000	
Deposits	11,198,832	
Circulation	988,286	
June Dividend	300,000	
Dividends unclaimed	31,043	
Profits not in Rest	19,338	—$19,787,499

At the yearly meeting of the proprietary, at Montreal, a few days since, the Board of Managers reported a net profit on the year's business of $906,079, or over fifteen ₱ cent. on the Capital: of which $600,000 was declared in Dividends—five ₱ cent. half yearly—and $300,000 added to the Rest or Surplus Fund of the Bank.

The National Savings Bank has been organized under a recent special act of the Legislature of New-York, at No. 1,280 Broadway, corner of Thirty-third-street, under the Presidency of Mr. WILLIAM R. STEWART and a responsible Board of Trustees, and will afford convenient accommodation to a large number of small depositors in the Upper Wards of the City.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 15, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 69 bbls. Ashes, 3,116 bbls. Flour, 300 bags Corn Meal, 40,899 bushels Corn, 1,210 bushels Oats, 10,150 bushels Rye, 5,462 bushels Peas, 142 bbls. Pork, 256 pkgs. Lard, 41 pkgs. Cut Meats, 6,110 bbls. Petroleum and 425 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue inactive at $8 75 for Pots, and $13 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock 104 bbls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Trade has been on a very limited scale,—but, with light supplies of desirable goods available, prices are maintained.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand, at uniform prices, including Java at 24¼c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18¾c.; Laguayra, 17¼c.@18¼c.; Rio, 15c. @19c.; St. Domingo, 15¾c.@16c., in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been less active, yet held firmly. Middling grades closing at 27c.@28½c. ₱ lb. on sales and resales of 2,100 bales, against receipts of 898 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	5,314
Receipts last week	12,851
Receipts preceding week	8,342
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	347,475
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	584,826
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	2,037
Exports since Jan. 1	273,892
Exports since Sept. 1	406,061
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	98,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,788,500
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,383,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	265,000

Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA's circular of this date contains the following table showing the consumption of cotton in the various countries of Europe, for the years 1866, 1865, 1864, 1863 and 1860, in thousands of bales:

COUNTRIES.	1866. Bales	1866. Av. Weight of Bales, lbs	1865. Bales	1865. Av. Weight of Bales, lbs	1864. Bales	1864. Av. Weight of Bales, lbs	1863. Bales	1863. Av. Weight of Bales, lbs	1860. Bales	1860. Av. Weight of Bales, lbs
Great Britain	2436	376	2034	353	1606	357	1304	361	2633	428
France	614	356	569	345	406	353	342	382	621	434
Holland	184	355	106	323	111	326	138	354	117	413
Belgium	72	354	75	341	22	341	37	354	64	414
Germany	403	340	256	316	179	324	161	340	307	411
Trieste	51	360	56	396	28	382	26	434	77	412
Genoa	15	353	27	377	17	335	23	361	72	431
Spain	127	300	93	316	91	310	110	358	106	438
Russia and Minor Ports	394	341	232	316	223	350	184	360	324	423
Total	4196	348	3448	343	2683	342	2325	367	4321	423

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite dull to-day at a further reduction of 15c.@25c. ₱ bbl., closing in favor of buyers. Sales since our last have been 5,100 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $7 70@$9 25; common to good Extra State at $9 50@$10 40; good to choice do. do. at $10 40@$11 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 70@$11 80 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	7 70	@ 9 25
Extra State	9 50	@11 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 50	@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 70	@11 80
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 85	@13 75
Extra Genesee	11 55	@13 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 75	@17 00

Southern Flour continues dull and heavy; sales have been reported of 245 bbls., at $9 85@$11 75 for ordinary to fair extra, and $11 75@$15 50 for fair to very choice extra do. ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues quite dull at $12 @$14 75 for extra ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate demand at from $6 60@$9 for inferior to very choice ₱ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair request at $5 50@$5 65 for Jersey; $5 50 for City, $6 25 for Fairfax and Brandywine ₱ bbl.; sales 1,250 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 650 bbls. and sacks, [illegible]@$13 75 ₱ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been very dull to-day and prices have been depressed. Sales have been confined to small lots, including No. 2 Spring at $2 05@$2 20; White Genesee at $2 87; choice Amber State at $2 75; Red Virginia Winter at $2 40, and White California at $2 55@$2 70 ₱ bushel. Corn has been extremely dull to-day, opening nominally firmer, but closing decidedly heavy and lower; Sales have been reported since our last of 71,000 bushels at $1 03@$1 12 for poor to very handsome new Mixed Western, closing heavily at $1 08 for prime; $1 13@$1 15 for old Mixed Western; 85c.@$1 02 for unsound; and $1 10@$1 13 for Yellow and White Western and Southern ₱ bushel. Rye has been held rather more firmly but has been inactive at $1 35@$1 42 for Western, and $1 40 for Southern, ₱ bushel; sales 4,800 bushels. Barley has been quoted dull and heavy; 8,000 bushels Canada West sold at $1 15 ₱ bushel, free. Barley Malt continues quiet at $1 56@$1 60 ₱ bushel. Oats have been a shade firmer on a fairly active demand. We quote: Chicago, Milwaukee and Michigan at 72c.@75c.; new Ohio, at 83c.@85c.; State at 85c.@86c.; and Canada at 80c. ₱ bushel; sales 64,000 bushels. The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of boats laden with flour and grain, which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during 24 hours, prior to 10:30 A. M., on Friday, June 14, 1867: L. B. Ribe, Buffalo, oats, &c.; H. H. Freeman, Utica, oats; Resolute, Buffalo, oats, &c.; J. S. Forger, Oswego, corn; A. A. Brigolard, Buffalo, corn, &c.; Charles S. Johnson, Oswego, corn; Mary M. Siver, Buffalo, corn; H. B. Craig, Buffalo, rye, &c.; S. Austin, Buffalo, corn; Isaac Wessels, Buffalo, corn; M. S. Clark, Oswego, corn; Kate Frees, Buffalo, corn; Frank C. King, Buffalo, corn; Security, Buffalo, oats; Col. J. S. Smith, Oswego, corn, peas, &c.; Constitution, Little Falls, malt, &c.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair request at $1 30@$1 40 for shipping, and $1 60@$1 85 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw, 90c.@$1 20 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand since our last, including New at 30c.@65c.; Old at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 52,668 hides; sales of do., 98,100 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. WEITZEL & WIEDEMEYER, 48,000 Buenos Ayres, 21@26 lbs., 20c.@21c., gold, usual selection; 3,000 Entre Rios, 22@26 lbs., 19c.@20c., gold, usual selection; 4,000 Corrientes, part to arrive, 21@22 lbs., 18¾c.@19¼c., gold, usual selection; 5,000 Montevideo, to arrive, 21 lbs., private terms; 8,500 Rio Grande, to arrive, 21 lbs., 18¾c.@19c., gold, usual selection; 9,000 California, 22@24 lbs., part 26c., currency, usual selection; 6,000 Orinoco, to arrive, 21@22 lbs., private terms; 4,000 Aspinwall, 20@23 lbs., 16½c., gold, rej. water damaged; 800 Bogota, 20 lbs., private terms; 1,500 Matamoras, 24 lbs., private terms; 1,300 Texas, &c., 24 lbs., private terms; 2,500 Wet Salted Rio Grande, to arrive, 50@55 lbs., private terms; 4,000 Slaughter Ox, 70@75 lbs., 13c., currency, rej. bad hides. Stock in importers' hands: 138,000 Dry Hides, (same time in 1866, 301,500,) and 100 bales East India Hides. The stock consists of 118,000 Buenos Ayres, &c., 1,500 California, 2,500 Vera Cruz and Mexican, 2,500 Tampico and Matamoras; 6,500 Porto Cabello and Laguayra, 2,000 Texas and New-Orleans, 1,000 East India, common, and 100 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The movements in this line during the past week Messrs. HULL & Co. review thus: There has been a very brisk demand for HEMLOCK SOLE throughout the week, a number of Eastern manufacturers and dealers having been in the Swamp buying freely. The increased demand, together with the sudden advance in Hides, has had a tendency to stiffen the market, and holders are firm, though for the most part willing sellers at market rates. We advance our quotations ½c. ₱ lb. for most descriptions. Choice tannages are readily sold at our outside figures. The receipts from the tanneries have been to a fair extent only—about 55,000 Sides—leaving the stock somewhat reduced. OAK SOLE is in good demand; prices are firm; Rough is also in good request, with light stock. We quote: SOLE—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 47c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 21c.@23c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 29½c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 29½c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 25c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights 19c.@21c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 39c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in pretty fair request, including Porto Rico at 55c.@72½c.; Cuba at 30c.@60c.; English Island, 55c.@61c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 60c.@63c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $5@$5 12½; Resin at $3 50@$8 75 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 50@$4 37; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet and rather easier to buy, including Crude Whale at 70c.@75c.; Bleached Whale, 80c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $2 35@$2 40; Unbleached do. at $2 65@$2 70; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 15; Red Oil at 55c.@70c.; Linseed Oil at $1 38@$1 42 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues dull and heavy at 14½c.@15c. for Crude; 9c.@9¼c. for do., in bulk; 21c.@25½c. for ordinary to prime Refined in bond, and 38c.@40c. for Refined, free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active at reduced prices, since our last. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,300 bbls., in lots, at $21@$21 25 for new Western Mess, closing at $21 12½, regular way; $20 75@$21 for one-year-old Mess, $18 50@$18 75 for Prime, $21 87½ for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet at 8½c.@10c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 12c.@15c. for Hams, the latter rate for fancy small Hams; sales 200 pkgs. Bacon is in moderate request at 12c.@12½c. for Short Clear, 11¾c. for Long Clear, 11¼c. for Short Rib, 11½c. for Long Rib, 10½c.@10¾c. for Cumberland Cut, ₱ lb.; sales 330 boxes. Lard is in moderate demand and quoted heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 750 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12c.@13c., and small lots of choice kettle-rendered at 13½c., ₱ lb. Beef is scarce and quiet at $14 50@$21 for very poor to choice Plain Mess, and $19 50@$23 75 for Extra do.: sales have been reported of 1[illegible]0 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quite dull. Beef Hams rule dull and heavy at $39@$40 ₱ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Butter has been in limited demand at 18c.@28c. for State, 10c.@21c. for inferior to prime Western, ₱ lb. Cheese continues quiet and heavy at 7c.@16½c. ₱ lb. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh Pail Butter, ₱ lb	.20	@28
State, Firkins, Yellow, ₱ lb	.26	@28
State, Firkins, Light Colored, ₱ lb	.20	@24
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Yellow, ₱ lb	.20	@24
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Light Colored, ₱ lb	.17	@18
State, Welsh Tubs, ₱ lb	.18	@22
Western, Firkins, Yellow, ₱ lb	.18	@20
Western, Tubs, Yellow, ₱ lb	.18	@20
Western, Ordinary, ₱ lb	.14	@17
Grease Butter, ₱ lb	.10	@12½

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ₱ lb	.15	@16½
Factory Dairies, fair, ₱ lb	.14	@15
Farm Dairies, Extra, ₱ lb	.14	@15
Farm Dairies, fair, ₱ lb	.11	@13
Skimmed Cheese, ₱ lb	.7	@10

SKINS—Deer are quiet and depressed, including Honduras at 57½c.; San Juan, 50c.@52½c.; Bolivar, 37½c.@40c.; Sisal, 57½c.@60c.; Vera Cruz, 57c.; Chagres, 52½c.@55c.; Puerto Cabello 47c.; Para, 45c.@60c., in gold, ₱ lb. Goat has been inactive; the few sales effected have been at about quoted rates. The stock of Mexican remains fair, but is held with considerable firmness; other descriptions are weak. Sales 5,000 Mexican, 10 bales Buenos Ayres and 18 bales Madras on private terms. We quote: Tampico 42½c.; Matamoras, 42½c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.@42½c.; Buenos Ayres, 30c.@35c.; Payta, 31c.@33c., gold, ₱ lb.; Curacao, 47½c.@50c., Cape, 35c.@40c., currency; Madras, 40c. each.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand at rising prices; sales since our last 1,250 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 10¾c.@13c., and 314 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@13½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in active request at from 12¾c.@15⅞c. ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 65,000 lbs., at 12c.@13c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 91,000 lbs. at 11¼c.@11½c.; also 38,000 lbs. Grease at 8¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quiet, but firm in price.

FREIGHTS—Have been extremely dull to-day, in view of the high rates claimed by shipowners. For Liverpool, the engagements included 750 bales Cotton at 3-16d. by sailing vessel, and ¼d. by steamer, ₱ lb.; 7,500 bushels Corn, by steamer of two weeks hence, at 7½d. ₱ bushel; 400 bbls. Resin at 1s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs.; 150 tierces Lard, and 65 hhds. Tobacco on private terms. For Antwerp, by steamer, 300 tierces Lard on private terms. For Hamburg, 100 bales Cotton, by steamer, on private terms. The total number of vessels in port is 544 of all classes.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AN ENGLISH LADY, EDUCATED IN Paris, and a fine musician, desires a home with a family during July and August, within an hour's ride of New-York, where instruction in French and music would be an equivalent. Address M. H. W., Box No. 26 Cromwell, Conn.

A FINE WELL-FURNISHED PARLOR to rent, with or without board, in a private family, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gents; house modern; neighborhood select. No. 248 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITHOUT board, to single gentlemen, at No. 18 Macdougal-st.; a large back parlor, a front room on second floor, and two attic rooms. No objection to furnish meals on Sundays.

NINTH-ST., CORNER OF 3D-AV.—OPPOSITE Cooper Institute. To let, in a strictly private family, a small neatly furnished room, without board, to a gentleman only. Apply at No. 170 9th-st., before 8 P. M.

NO. 76 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEAR DELMONICO'S, handsomely furnished rooms to let en suite or single; also, parlor floor, handsomely furnished, to let at Summer prices. Meals if desired.

NO. 186 SECOND-AV.—ROOM TO LET TO ONE gentleman; has all the modern improvements; location good; dinner at 6. Apply as above, between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARD.—TWO ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms on second floor with board, at moderate prices, at No. 146 East 35th-st. References given and required.

NO. 45 WEST 31ST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-av. and Broadway, a room to let to one or two single gentlemen; furniture and appointments unexceptionable.

NO. 27 EAST 21ST-ST., NEAR 5TH-av. Handsomely furnished rooms to let to gentlemen without board.

BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, or single gentlemen; well furnished rooms and good table; at No. 76 West 19th-st., (new number 106.)

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, without board, at No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY OCCUPYING a large house in the country, would like to take a number of single persons to board; prices from $8 to $9 per week; distant about 40 miles from City. Address CAPT. BANKS, Bedford Station, Westchester Co., N.Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—VERY DESIRABLE accommodations and excellent board can be had at Morristown, N. J., for a season of twelve weeks from the 24th of June. References given and required. Address Post-office Box No. 145, Morristown, N. J.

COUNTRY FARMHOUSE BOARD, ADjoining the Heath House, for adults only, from $10 to $14 per week; good stables, carriages and horses; persons met at the Hackettstown depot if requested. Address SIMON V. FISHER, Schooley's Mountain, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—EXCELLENT BOARD at a farm-house; desirable location; 39 miles from this City; large airy rooms; plenty of shade. For particulars address N. L. HAIGHT, Bedford Station, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board, beautifully situated, furnished or unfurnished, at a very moderate price, for one or two adults. Address, for three days, RESPECTABILITY, Harlem, Station L.

COUNTRY BOARD—CROTON LANDING, Westchester County. Rose cottage, ¼ mile to depot, very pleasant; fruit and flowers; price $7 to $10; first station above Sing Sing. Address Mrs. A. E. VAN ZANDT.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GOOD BOARD AT A farmhouse, 20 miles from New-York; plenty of fruit, shade, &c. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

A LADY HAVING A HANDSOME RESIDENCE five miles east of Peekskill, two hours' from New-York, and near Lake Monegan, would let, with board, suites of rooms, neatly furnished; elegant grounds and shaded walks; well supplied table; good stabling, boating, &c. For particulars and photographic views of place, apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 953 Broadway, or address Mrs. H. F. R., Shrub Oaks, Westchester County, New-York.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN obtain board in a private family, within one hour's sail of the City. Accessible by steamboat every hour, and by cars every five minutes; house delightfully situated on the river; good boating and fishing; must room and sleep together; bath and gas; terms, $10 each. Apply to W. T., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

AT PORT CHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A private family can accommodate a few boarders for the Summer; house five minutes from the depot; fine shade and fruit trees, and stabling for horses. Address BOARD, Box No. 1,072 New-York Post-office.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD AT Shark River, near Long Branch, N. J.; good bathing and fishing; terms moderate. For particulars address L. TUCKER, Shark River, N. J.

BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED IN THE pleasant village of Danbury, Conn. For information address C. M. W., Box No. 19 Danbury, Conn.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.,
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

IRON FURNITURE.
IRON BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, CRADLES,
HAT AND UMBRELLA STANDS, SETTEES,
GARDEN CHAIRS, WASHSTANDS,
TOWEL RACKS, BRACKETS, VASES,
IRON FRAME MARBLE-TOP SALOON TABLES,
STORE AND PIANO STOOLS.
Wrought Iron Bedsteads for public institutions.
WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.

PARTIES FURNISHING COUNTRY houses can find a large assortment of first-class and medium quality parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room furniture, at a reasonable price, at HUMPHREYS & MATHEWS', No. 724 Broadway.

ALWAYS BUY THE BEST.—SINGER'S Reversible Spring Bed, the standard, cheap, strong, durable, free from vermin; cool, healthy, luxurious. Sold everywhere. Mail orders filled. Warerooms, No. 215 Centre-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

NOTICE.—THE POWER OF ATTORNEY HERETOFORE given by me to John G. Rohr having been by me revoked and annulled, notice is hereby given that the said John G. Rohr is no longer authorized to act as my agent for any purpose whatever.
BALTIMORE, May 30, 1867. ANNA B. AEBY.

TO PRINTERS—PATENT COMPOSITION FOR INKING ROLLERS.—Always remains moist, does not harden, shrink or crack. For sale by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

PERSONAL.

WILLIAM HENRY PARKER, OF BIRmingham, is requested to return home immediately.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement; fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114¾ feet each, let together or singly; with 12¼x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—IN THE NEW-YORK HERALD Building, Broadway and Ann-st.,
Broadway store.
Ann-st. store.
Offices on 3d and 4th floors, suitable for lawyers, &c.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT on Lather's Hill, adjoining Winyah Park, a few moments' walk from the New-Rochelle depot. The house is a fire-proof Tuscan villa of 20 rooms, furnished, having all the modern improvements; conservatory, bathrooms, orchards, &c. From the tower and lawn an extensive view is had of the Long Island Sound and surrounding country; the healthy location renders it peculiarly desirable for Summer or Winter; the building is heated and ventilated in the most scientific manner by steam. Apply to Great Western Insurance Company, No. 39 William-st.

DOCKS AND SLIPS TO RENT.—THE Comptroller of the City of New-York will receive proposals until MONDAY, June 24, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., for leasing, until May 1, 1868, one-half of Piers Nos. 12, 18, 19 and 20 East River. Information respecting the same may be had on application at this office.
By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 13, 1867.

HOUSE TO LET—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDson; one mile from the steamboat landing, and two miles from the Northern Railroad depot at Piermont. A small cottage house fronting to the river, with stable room for two horses and carriage if required, to let for the Summer or until April 1, 1868. For further particulars apply to C. E. HUNTER, No. 400 Bowery, New-York, or to N. PUFF, near the above premises.

TO LET—FOR SEASON OR YEAR, WITH IMmediate possession, at a low price to a good tenant, a finely furnished house at Yonkers, 1¼ mile from depot; house contains 14 fine rooms, all in complete order; 6 acres of ground, barn, stable, outhouses, &c.; abundance of fruit, shrubbery, &c. Apply to J. A. VAN BUSKIRK, No. 76 4th-av., or MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

AT TARRYTOWN—A FURNISHED ITALIAN brick villa, five minutes from depot, surrounded by first-class residences, stable, grounds, all kinds of fruit, &c.; taken care of by owner if required; view of Hudson; $200 per month or $1,400 per annum. GEORGE S. HANFORD, Notary Public, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment and two lofts of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, TO A SINGLE gentleman, by a private family, a fine large room with all modern conveniences, in a first-class house and neighborhood, which is also central; reference given and required. Address A. B. C., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

A NICE SET OF FURNISHED ROOMS to let to gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; one floor for business, in a private house. Apply at No. 369 Canal-st. Reference exchanged.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED ROOMS, for gentlemen only, at No. 37 (old number) West 24th-st., adjacent to Fifth-avenue Hotel, Hoffman House and Albemarle House. Reference required.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT Stamford, Conn.; ten minutes' walk from railroad or steamboat; near salt water. Inquire at No. 22 Dey-st., up stairs.

STEAM-POWER.—TO RENT, FIRST FLOOR and basement; superior light and any amount of power. Apply on the premises, Nos. 53 and 55 Prince-st.

TO RENT—AT TARRYTOWN, SEVERAL VERY nice cottages, furnished and unfurnished. J. Q. FOWLER, 23d-st., corner Fifth-avenue Hotel.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR AND FRONT BASEment of house No. 22 East 50th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY, HOUSE No. 128 Greene, near Houston-st. Inquire of WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT FLUSHing, L. I. Apply to G. W. QUACKENBOSS, No. 67 Wall-st.

NO. 42 EAST TWENTY-FIRST-ST., near Broadway, well-furnished rooms to let to gentlemen, without board.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR, TWO ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished. No. 130 East 13th-st.

RESTAURANTS.

TAYLOR'S SALOON, NO. 555 BROADWAY.
ICE CREAM WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Sunday-schools, Strawberry Festivals, &c., supplied at the lowest Wholesale Price.
Private families supplied with CREAM in forms, delivered to any part of the City at the lowest retail price.
Also,
NEAPOLITAN FRUIT ICES, BISCUIT GLACE, and other FANCY CREAMS.
Orders sent by mail promptly attended to.
The ICE CREAM sold by W. TAYLOR is warranted to be made entirely of PURE CREAM, and cannot be excelled in quality.

NEWSPAPERS.

IMPORTANT TO BUSINESS MEN.
Latest official decision on Income, Stamp, Manufactures, and other U. S. taxes, in the
INTERNAL REVENUE RECORD AND CUSTOMS' JOURNAL,
(The official paper,)
Published every Saturday by
P. V. R. VAN WYCK,
No. 95 Liberty-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Thirty-second District of the State of New-York, No. 83 Cedar-st., comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards of the City of New-York. ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the first day of August ensuing, and ending on the first day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard-tables, piano-fortes, gold watches, licenses; and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITtee on Markets, of both branches of the Common Council, will meet in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen on THURSDAY NEXT, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. All persons interested or in favor of a continuation of the present market system, as well as all opposed thereto; all persons having suggestions or recommendations to make tending to any improvement in the present markets, and the manner of doing business thereon; all persons having grievances to state in connection therewith; in fact, all persons who are desirous of being heard, or of giving their views in connection with the subject to be considered by the said Committee, are hereby notified to be present at the abovementioned time and place, without further notification.
THOMAS COMAN,
MICHAEL NORTON,
EUGENE WARD,
Committee on Markets, Board of Aldermen.
PETER CULKIN,
HUGH O'BRIEN,
JOHN S. GILMORE,
Committee on Markets, Board of Councilmen.

NOTICE.—IN CONFORMITY WITH THE ACT incorporating "The New-York Board of Fire Underwriters," passed May 9, 1867, notice is hereby given that a meeting will be held at the rooms of the Board of Underwriters, No. 156 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of determining whether the Fire Patrol, mentioned in said act, shall be sustained for two years ensuing, and for fixing the maximum amount of expenses which shall be incurred therefor. All incorporated insurance companies or associations doing business in this City, may be represented by one of their officers or by its agent; and each organization represented at such meeting shall be entitled to one vote.
By order of the New-York Board of Underwriters.
JAMES M. McLEAN, President.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.
GEORGE W. SAVAGE, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1867.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 17th day of June, 1867, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Court, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York on the 1st day of July, 1867:
A panel of 150 petit jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 36 grand jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of M. DOSCHER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
BECKE DOSCHER, } Committee of the Person and
DAVID P. McBRIEN, } Estate of Martin Doscher.
GEORGE BREDEHOFT.
All debts and demands against said firm of M. DOSCHER & CO. will be paid by GEORGE BREDEHOFT, at No. 29 Carmine-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

LIBERAL CHRISTIAN UNION.—THE regular monthly meeting of this Union will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, June 17, at 8 o'clock, in the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, corner Downing-st. Rev. Messrs. HEPWORTH, of Boston; PUTNAM, of Brooklyn; MELLEN, of New-York, and CLARKE, editor of the *Liberal Christian*, will address the Union.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.
BOWERY—Valuable property, 25x125, near Canal.
ELM-ST.—Lot and buildings, 30x100, near Grand.
BROOME-ST.—Building No. 41, near Lewis.
MULBERRY-ST.—Lot and building, 25x100, near Broome.
E. 10TH-ST.—Four-story brick, opposite Tompkins-square.
E. 27TH-ST.—Three-story brick, near 2d-av., $8,500.
30TH-ST.—Six brick tenements near 10th-av., each $3,500.
7TH-AV.—Four-story brick, with store, near 24th-st.
WANTED,
Property on Bowery, Grand-st., 3d, 6th and 8th avs., Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Seventeenth Wards. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE,
Several very desirable first-class houses, with immediate possession.
J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 76 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., 100 feet x 100 feet, between Delancey and Rivington, four two-story, attic and basement brick dwellings on front, and substantial three-story factory and other brick buildings, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes on rear of lots. Inquire of ROBERT M. PATRICK, No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

FOR SALE—A NEW TWO-STORY HIGH BASEment and sub-cellar frame house, (extra fine place in cellar) on north side of 121st-st., third house east of 3d-av.; terms accommodating. Inquire of ISAAC DOUGHTY, Real Estate Agent, 3d-av., between 122d and 123d sts. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE—FIVE LOTS ON THE SOUTHEAST corner 5th-av. and 59th-sts., directly fronting the grand entrance to the Central Park, which is to be finished with elegant gateways, fountains, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON DUANE-ST., NEAR BROADway, a five-story marble building, in good order; will be sold a great bargain and on easy terms.
J. Q. FOWLER, 23d-st., cor. Fifth-avenue Hotel.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE HIGH-STOOP house in a beautiful location and in fine order; all conveniences; $18,000; possession immediately. J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 76 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHTH-AV. PROPERTY. SEVeral good investments. For particulars apply to J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 76 Cedar-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

PROSPECT PARK PROPERTY, BROOKLYN.—The first-class house, situated on 5th and 6th avs., between Carroll and Macomb sts., comprising fifty-six lots of ground, is now offered for sale. The house is 48 feet front, built in the best manner with water and gas introduced into every room; billiard-room, two bath-rooms, furnaces, and every modern convenience, with greenhouse, grapery and stable attached; this property is rapidly improving and affords a very desirable opportunity to capitalists for investment; the dwelling-house and a less number of lots will be sold if desired. Terms reasonable; the cars pass every eight minutes; distance from Wall-st., thirty minutes. Apply to WM. B. COOPER, Jr., Executor, No. 58 Pine-st., New-York.

AN ELEGANT AND THOROUGHLY-BUILT residence, with or without adjoining grounds, for sale, to settle an estate, No. 168 President-st., Brooklyn; 38 feet in width, (double,) three-story attic and basement, in fine order; has every convenience; neighborhood first class in all respects; house unoccupied. Can be seen at any time by applying at No. 191 President-st. E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

AN ELEGANT DOUBLE HOUSE FOR SALE, in one of the most desirable neighborhoods in Brooklyn; convenient to cars and ferry. No. 2 Second-place; 34 feet in width, three-story and basement; in good order and unoccupied; with or without stable. To examine apply at No. 18 Second-place; for terms, to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.,
THIRTY MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK
by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty-st.
76 VILLA PLOTS AT AUCTION
ON TUESDAY, JUNE 18, ON THE GROUND.
LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.
These plots are situated on Avenue V and 3d, 4th and 5th sts., and surrounded by fine improvements. The view from the property is grand, overlooking the Bay and Harbor of New-York, Staten Island and Newark Bay.
For maps and particulars, apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

WOODSIDE, N. J.,
ONE MILE FROM NEWARK, ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.
HILL, VALLEY AND WATER SCENERY.
The attention of capitalists and those wishing good homes at reasonable rates and on easy terms in a first-class neighborhood is invited to the property of the subscribers, situated in the above village, on the banks of the Passaic. The scenery is varied and delightful, while the salubrity of the neighborhood is unsurpassed. In accessibility to the principal business portion of New-York we are, as regards time, as near as Harlem; and in the completion of the Newark and Paterson Railroad, now in course of construction, only half an hour will be occupied by the trip. We control the bulk of the property in this neighborhood, and have excluded and shall continue to exclude all drinking establishments, factories and everything that would be objectionable to respectable families locating among us. We have houses now in course of erection at various prices, but we would specially invite attention to two now nearly ready for occupancy. They are built on acre lots, directly on the banks of the Passaic, commanding an extensive view both up and down that beautiful river. These houses are large and conveniently arranged, and will be elegantly finished in every respect, containing on first floor, parlor, dining-room, library, conservatory and kitchen, on second floor seven bedrooms and bath-room. The attics are finished for servants' rooms. Price $10,000 each; terms easy.
We also offer building lots of different sizes at various rates, according to location, &c., and will build to order in any style at fair prices.
We have already erected over thirty houses for parties in New-York and other places to whom we can confidently refer. We give the names of a few below.
Plans of property and photographs of houses can be seen at the offices of Jos. Mason, No. 29 Pine-st.; Stanley Day, No. 319 4th-av.; H. J. Winser, New-York *Times*, and the subscribers,
MORRISON & BRIGGS, Woodside, N. J.,
Post-office address: Newark, N. J.
Refer in New-York to Messrs. C. C. Hine, Secretary International Insurance Company; H. J. Winser, New-York *Times* Office; E. F. Pratt, No. 109 West 27th-st.; in Newark: J. B. Peddie, Mayor of Newark; A. G. Keasbey, United States District-Attorney; Courtlandt Parker, counsellor-at-law; Alfred Sears, Engineer-in-chief Newark and New-York Railroad.

WATERLOO-PLACE.
FOR SALE,
One of the most pleasant locations in Monmouth County, N. J., near Long Branch. This place, comprising 25 acres of choice land, in a high state of cultivation, together with an island of sedge of 15 acres, and 1,000 bushels of oysters now growing, is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, and near Jumping Point, where a bridge is about being erected to intersect the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad, distant from railroad one mile. The improvements consist of a large two-story house, 14 rooms, well shaded, good cellar, carriage-house, barn, icehouse, &c. A quantity of young fruit trees, such as apples, pears, peaches and plums. For information apply to IRA SMITH, Jr., No. 368 Broadway, or address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.

CHERRY HILL.
For sale at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight miles from New-York, reached by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and Hackensack Railroad, elegant country residence, neat cottages and eligible building sites, fronting on wide streets and avenues. No red mud. No mosquitoes.
HOUSES ERECTED TO ORDER,
and money advanced to parties desiring to build. For photographs, maps and full particulars, apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence at Poughkeepsie about 1½ miles south of the fronting on Hudson River, adjoining Prof. Morse's country seat; brick house, large; all modern improvements in perfect order; suitable for Winter and Summer; two cottages for gardener and coachman; fine stable, icehouse, (filled,) suitable barns, sheds, &c.; all built about seven years; forty-three acres of good land handsomely laid out with choice varieties of fruit, shade and ornamental trees, drives and walks; trees planted some sixteen years and in fine condition; the view of the Hudson and surrounding country is unsurpassed; immediate possession will be given; terms to suit. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN STRATFORD, CONN., FOUR miles from Bridgeport, a country residence, situated on the west bank of the Housatonic River, convenient to cars and steamboats, and unsurpassed for variety of scenery both of land and water, completely overlooking Long Island Sound. House contains 15 large and convenient rooms, bath-room, wash-tubs set, well and cistern water with waste-pipes; barns and outbuildings. Land consists of 8 acres, (and more if desired,) covered with all varieties of fruit in abundance; strawberries in their season, picked daily by the bushel, and 400 good bearing Concord grape vines. For particulars inquire of WM. H. SANDFORD, at Central National Bank, corner of Pearl-st. and Broadway, New-York, or of J. & G. A. STAPLES, No. 12 State-st., Bridgeport, Conn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID farm in New-Jersey, 70 acres; location delightful and healthy; advantages of country seat and paying farm; fine modern dwelling, villa style; cottages for laborers and farmer, the latter just built; commanding view of Raritan and outer bay as well as inland; numerous convenient outbuildings; apple, peach and pear orchards; abundance of fruits; choicest varieties, and yields equal to place of its size anywhere; buildings built in best manner, and in good order; twenty-five miles of City; must be seen to be appreciated; price reasonable; portion can remain. Address Box No. 5,433 Post-office.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—FOR sale at Eastchester, a very eligible piece of land, embracing about 200 acres, having a large frontage on two roads; can be laid out in village plots and sold for very large prices; on the property are a good dwelling-house, barns and all other necessary outbuildings, making it also a very desirable suburban residence; about two miles from Williamsbridge. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT CRUGER'S, fronting on the Hudson River, a very handsome residence with 100 acres of choice land, and all the necessary outbuildings; all complete; rent for the buildings and 3½ acres, $700 per year, or for sale at $10,000, with as much additional land as desired at $500 an acre. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT MAMARONECK—A BEAUtiful country residence on high ground, commanding the finest and most extensive views of land and water to be found in the vicinity of New-York; large, new and complete house, first-class outbuildings, &c., and 25 to 40 acres of land. Price, with 25 acres, $35,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A FARM AND COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE—2½ miles from depot at Tarrytown; 50 acres of the very best land, abundance of fruit, good buildings and pleasantly situated; will be sold very cheap and easy terms. Apply to J. Q. FOWLER, 23d st., cor. Fifth-avenue Hotel.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, AT Yonkers, a small house on North Broadway, in a very desirable neighborhood. Apply to W. H. PERRY, opposite Yonkers Station, or at Room No. 54 Trinity Building.

FOR SALE AND TO LET, AT MADISON, Morris County, N. J.—17 farms, 6 village houses, for sale; 7 houses, furnished and unfurnished, to let for the Summer. Apply to S. D. HUNTING, Madison, Morris County, N. J.

A SPLENDID PLACE ON CAYUGA LAKE 60 acres; buildings cost $13,000; view unsurpassed; must be sold; only $10,000, no price. JAQUES, No. 20 Broadway.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD FARM OR pleasant home, either in this State or New-Jersey call before you purchase on JAQUES, No. 268 Broadway

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SHAMUS O'BRIEN, the BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL; A Tale of '98. Characters by Dan Bryant and company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, FLOWERS OF THE FOREST. Lucille Western as Cynthia, the Beautiful Gipsy Girl.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, MARBLE HEART, and FOOL OF THE FAMILY. Characters by Mr. and Mrs. Irwin, supported by the company.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, RICHARD III. Mr. W. F. Leggett as Duke of Gloster.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII. PANORAMA OF THE NILE. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 8 o'clock, PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI, HUSBAND FOR AN HOUR, and JENNY LIND.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE RIVAL'S RENDEZVOUS, SOMEBODY'S COAT, BALLADS, DANCES and INTERLUDES.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUE OF THE JAPS, NORMA, &c.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have advices by Ocean Telegraph to yesterday. The King of Egypt has arrived at Paris, where he met with an enthusiastic reception. The Shah of Persia, who had received an autograph invitation from the French Emperor to visit the Exhibition finds it inconvenient to leave his Kingdom. ALEXANDER of Russia reached Berlin, on his way home, yesterday.

Several persons were tried at Limerick last week for high treason, and were convicted.

The Hungarian Government is considering measures for the emancipation of the Jews of that country.

Another victory, which like those formerly reported, may turn out to have been a defeat, is claimed for the Turks in Candia. OMAR PASHA reports having routed a large force of insurgents with the loss of 500 killed and wounded, the Turks losing only ten killed and sixty wounded.

In the British House of Commons, on Friday evening, Mr. LABOUCHERE severely censured the Ministry for their action in the settlement of the Luxemburg question. He was answered by Lord STANLEY, who defended the Ministry with force and spirit.

The King of Prussia, attended by Count BISMARCK, reached Paris on Saturday.

GENERAL.

Naturally enough the late prize fight has evoked additional ruffianism in Baltimore. On Saturday evening a miscellaneous row occurred, one man being shot by the roughs and one of the offenders shot by a policeman.

The steamer *Nyanza* was sunk on Friday evening in the Alabama River, eighty miles above Mobile. Part of her cargo was 2,000 sacks corn for the suffering poor.

LOCAL.

Some of the evening papers gave currency to the report that BARNEY AARON, the victorious pugilist in the late prize-fight, died Saturday from the injuries received at the hands of his antagonist. This is a mistake. Jo. COBURN, who arrived in this City by the 10 P. M. Philadelphia train Saturday night, reports BARNEY at Baltimore "all right," like his prototype of the Japanese troupe, and says he will be in New-York to-night.

The Workingmen's Eight Hour Convention met Saturday evening at No. 267 Bowery, to consider the feasibility of the enforcement of the new Eight Hour Bill, as passed by the State Legislature, at its last session. The meeting organized by the election of JOHN ENNIS as President, and WM. J. JESSUP, Secretary, after which an adjournment until Saturday evening next was agreed upon.

On Saturday JAMES HEENAN, the husband of ELLEN HEENAN, over whose body an inquest was held by Coroner WILDEY on Friday, and MARGARET GRIFFIN, his sister, were arrested on suspicion of murder and taken before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. The case was postponed to await further investigation by the Coroner.

A match for $500, mile heats, best three in five to wagons, was trotted on the Fashion Course, L. I., Saturday, between W. BIRSTS' blk. g. *Rapid* and B. DOBLES' br. s. *Toronto Chief, Jr.* The latter won the first, second and fourth heats, and *Rapid* the third. Time, 2:45, 2:46½, 2:48, 2:46.

Saturday a man styled Hon. WILLIAM NAPIER was brought before Justice Dodge, charged with defrauding the firm of C. P. MENDENHALL & Co., of Baltimore, to the amount of $3,300, by false representations. The accused gave bail in $6,000 to await a requisition from the Governor of Maryland.

Last evening Rev. Dr. OSGOOD preached the fifth of a series of sermons before the Liberal Christian Union, in the chapel of the Church of the Messiah, Park-avenue, near Thirty-fourth-street. The Doctor's subject, "Personal Influence," was ably dealt with before a small audience.

There were 373 deaths in this city, including public institutions, during the week ending June 15, being eight less than reported for the previous week, and ten more than for the corresponding week of last year.

Rev. GEO. W. WOODRUFF preached a sermon last evening, at the Seventh-street Methodist Episcopal Church, on "Bad Books and Bad Newspapers." It was especially addressed to young men, and condemned light literature sweepingly.

Several milkmen were arrested yesterday for adulterating the milk they were about to offer for sale, and were committed for trial.

Business in Produce and Merchandise was on a restricted scale on Saturday, though buyers, in most instances, had any existing advantage. Freights were very dull, the high rates claimed by shipowners having impeded export movements. There were 544 vessels of all classes in port.

There is a kind of rude logic in vogue about Russian America which runs something like this: The Russians tried hard to make something out of that country and could not, for it cost more than it came to; the proof that they were tired of it is their willingness to sell it; and if they could not make it pay, how can we? As this question is the triumphant poser which holds the pith of the argument, we will give it an answer. In the first place, Russian America is a country which, from its geography, its climate and its products, can only be of use to a great commercial nation. Now, the Russians are not such a nation; their commerce is still in its infancy; so late as 1847 statistics show that two-thirds of it was conducted by Great Britain alone. Russia is not essentially a maritime but a military power, and save the supremacy of the Baltic and a divided authority in the Sea of Azov and the Black, her flag by sea is far behind her flag by land. The Atlantic and the Mediterranean, on either shore, show the emblems of her commerce, but much less so the Pacific. There is no sort of equal comparison between our commercial marine and hers on that ocean. Our coastwise possessions on the Pacific are daily growing enormously in value, hers much less. In fine, the same region which was a superfluity to her is an acquisition to us, because the strength of our navy and merchant marine help us to use it to better advantage. Let us add that the position alone of Russian America with regard to us and to Russia is enough to establish the same point. To be sure it lies in the confines of the latter country, separate therefrom but by a narrow strait, six-and-forty miles wide. But it was 10,000 miles distant from Russia's centre of action, thrust out on the outermost verge of an empire which stretched over two hemispheres, and a semi-circle apart from the capital at St. Petersburg. To California and Oregon it is almost a neighbor.

The Military Commanders—Opinion of the Attorney-General.

We publish this morning the Opinion of the Attorney-General as to the Powers of the Commanders of Southern Military Districts, under the Reconstruction Law. It is full, able and sweeping. While recognizing the upright motives which have prompted their action, it declares that Gen. SHERIDAN had no authority whatever for removing from office civil officers of the State, or for interfering with the local judicial authority; and it condemns, with special emphasis, the assumption of authority exercised by Gen. SICKLES in a series of orders which, as the Attorney-General says, have already swollen into a code of laws. And it intimates, in very plain terms, that it is the duty of the President to reverse all this action.

We can only repeat the hope, we have more than once expressed, that the President will not follow this advice. If he acts upon it at all, it can only be as advice,—for as we have sought to show in another article, it has upon him no binding authority whatever. Whatever may be the cogency of the technical reasoning of the Attorney-General, (and we confess it is very strong,) the President's attention ought to be given—as that of the public will be—to the practical execution of the law is completing the work of reconstruction; and that depends far more on the actual and complete authority of the Generals in their respective districts than upon any technical constructions of the law. Their moral influence and consequent usefulness very much depend upon the realization of the fact that they are in a manner absolute—that their power to dispose of faithless or obstructive officials is as complete as their power to preserve the peace—and that their acts are not subject to reversal by distant political authority. Let it be once understood that the General is a mere subordinate, whose superior is ready to listen to the complaints of persons whom the General has for cause removed, and from that moment the enemies of the law will take fresh courage, and the work of reconstruction will be very seriously impeded.

This statement of the case has a harsh and even an incongruous look, we admit. It places the General, apparently, above the functionary whom the Constitution makes Commander-in-Chief, and it renders the General absolute in the district under his command. To this extent it conflicts with our notions of a republican system, and with the proper *status* of the soldier under the American Government. We are not now called upon, however, to deal with abstract principles, or theoretical or even American forms of action. The facts are all that concern us, and these hardly admit of doubt.

The purpose of Congress undeniably was to render the district commander practically supreme in his sphere. Only the provision of the Constitution respecting the President as Commander-in-Chief prevented the passage of the law in a shape that would have specifically deprived him as well of the power of appointing as of the power of controlling the Generals in command. Owing to this difficulty the law does not in terms declare them supreme. But Congress intended that they should be, and the President so interpreted this intention, when, in his veto message, he declared that it gave "the General in command the power of an absolute monarch—that *his will was to take the place of all law*." The experience of the last two months has not verified the expectation of those who contended that the Generals' will would take the place of law. But the fact that the President held that the law invested them with unlimited authority, precludes him from adopting the opposite hypothesis, although sustained by the reasoning of the Attorney-General. The whole question is determined in advance by the will of Congress, concerning which there is not room for two opinions.

So far as the intention of Congress may be held to apply to the power of removal and appointment exercised by Generals SHERIDAN and POPE, we think that it is susceptible of a valid defence. As military commanders they have adhered to the straight line of duty, meddling not with civil authority, and only meddling with civil officers in cases where disloyal affinities or selfish and dishonest tactics seemed to render interference necessary. Had it been understood that the General could do no more than recommend removal, its consummation would have been delayed, perhaps indefinitely; the contest would have been transferred to Washington, and it is at least possible that the measure deemed essential by the General on the spot, with all the advantages of local knowledge, would have been thwarted by intrigue and partisanship. The same may be said of appointments. If they were arranged at Washington, a score of considerations and influences would enter into Executive action from which the district commander is fortunately free. In one case, politicians would have something to say; in the other the say of the soldier is regulated by his judgment, with exclusive reference to the fitness of the person to be appointed.

Results have borne out this impression. Whatever be alleged as to the proceeding itself, the testimony of all parties establishes the integrity and sagacity which have governed SHERIDAN'S appointments. He has chosen capable, reputable men; a circumstance which redeems his course from the imputation of having abused his power, and tends to vindicate the purpose of Congress in rendering the Generals as far as possible independent of outside authority. The power itself may be unconstitutional; we believe it is. But since the reconstruction of the South must be effected by military agencies and under military command, we think it better to rely upon the moderation, the good sense, and the unfaltering fidelity of the tried soldier than upon the caprices of cliques or the intrigues of partisans.

Lord Stanley and the Luxemburg Treaty.

Whatever *prestige* Lord STANLEY may have gained for his party in his administration of foreign affairs, has not been won, and is not likely to be held for nothing.

The telegraph yesterday announced that a young representative Whig, in the person of Mr. LABOUCHERE, has been put forward to question the Foreign Secretary formally, in accordance with parliamentary rule, as to the nature and extent of the engagement by which England had become bound to uphold the settlement of the London Conference. Mr. LABOUCHERE'S instructions from the leaders of his party seem to have inspired him with unusual denunciatory power for one so young. Lord STANLEY'S course in the Conference had exhibited "no evidence of statesmanship." His rashness had made active intervention in certain eventualities a necessity. And in the next European war Lord STANLEY'S participation in the Conference would be found to involve England in the dispute.

It needs no very great power of insight into party political motives to see that Lord STANLEY is a far greater stumbling-block to the traditional Whigs than Mr. DISRAELI—with his facility in the *rôle* of a Reformer—or the rest of the Tory Party put together. The Foreign Minister was independent enough to assent to the reopening of the question of the *Alabama* and other claims after Lord RUSSELL and Lord CLARENDON had shut off discussion. He found a way to steer clear of the German muddle, after the very utmost had been done by his Whig predecessors to drag England into the quarrel. His neutral course in dealing with the Cretan appeal, and the Eastern question generally has at least redounded so far to his credit that the Queen's government is to-day as free to go into a frank and friendly conference with Russia, France and Austria, as if the insurrection in the Archipelago and the troubles in Roumania had not even had an existence.

With equal discretion, a quarrel has been avoided, where there was a fair chance of a quarrel with Spain. And the mischief—looking at it from a Whig Party standpoint—is, that the country begins to believe that the very reverse of all this conciliatory temper and action would not only have been possible, but almost certain, under a Russell or Clarendon administration.

Admitting, however, that Lord STANLEY'S negative successes should naturally awaken more or less jealousy, one may fairly wonder that the position assumed by England in the London Conference should form the basis of a party assault, either by the skirmishers or the chiefs of the Whig ranks. But in party warfare, ordinary laws and rules are easily dispensed with. For thirty years England has held no such influence in continental politics as that which Lord STANLEY won for her at the London Conference. Such influence Whig ministers have sought eagerly and persistently to gain—not in pacific and friendly conference, but by such loud and angry protestations as Lord RUSSELL indulged in promiscuously before the spoliation of Denmark. It is doubtless true, as Lord STANLEY'S assailants aver, that the whistle may have to be paid for some day. But it is too late now to raise the question of cost. If the disposition to be made of Luxemburg was nothing to England, it was competent for Parliament to declare itself against the Peace Conference before it was held, or at least to forbid the Foreign Minister from taking part in its deliberations. No such opposition was heard of, until the Minister announced to the Commons that a basis of peace had been agreed upon. Thenceforth, the whole thing resolved itself, in the Whig mind, into a great party achievement—to disparage which has now become a party duty—very feebly performed thus far, as we should judge from Mr. LABOUCHERE'S effort.

The Authority of the Attorney-General Over Laws of Congress.

Mr. STEVENS, in a letter which we publish elsewhere, objects to regarding the opinion of the Attorney-General on the Reconstruction Act, as of binding force or obligation. In this he is quite right. The pretence that the Attorney-General has any authority to give an official construction to laws of Congress, which shall control the action of other departments of the Government, is ridiculous; and it is true that there is a strong disposition in sundry quarters thus to regard Mr. STANBERY'S opinion on registration, already published, and the one we publish this morning on the powers of military commanders. It seems to be taken for granted that his construction of the law must be final and conclusive. Nothing could be more absurd.

The President may seek the opinion of the Attorney-General, as a lawyer, upon any law point concerning which he is himself in doubt, and he may deem it prudent to make that opinion the basis and guide of his own action. But he cannot evade the responsibility of his action by any such resort. If the Attorney-General convinces his judgment, and satisfies him that a certain course is the proper one to be pursued, very well; but he cannot shelter himself behind the Attorney-General, from official judgment or from public censure.

Whether the Supreme Court can overrule the other departments of the Government on questions of constitutional law or not, has been in doubt, or rather in dispute, from the very origin of our Government. JEFFERSON and the Republicans of his day maintained that it could not; that its judgments could have not the slightest official authority, either with Congress or the President, upon questions submitted to their action; that each department of the Government was independent, thoroughly and entirely, of the other; and that, while the decision of the Supreme Court, duly pronounced in any case coming properly before it, for or against the constitutionality of any law, is final and conclusive as between the parties in the case, it could have no weight whatever, as an authoritative judgment, upon either the Legislative or Executive Departments. HAMILTON and his school maintained the opposite. JACKSON, in his famous controversy with the National Bank, stood upon JEFFERSON'S ground, and Mr. VAN BUREN, in his recently published and very valuable History of Political Parties, has shown that this was the position always held by the Democratic Party, until it was betrayed by its pro-slavery zeal into an abandonment of it in the *Dred Scott* decision, pronounced, as he does not fail to remind us, by a Chief Justice, and under a President, both of whom had come into the Democracy from the bosom of the old Federal Party, bringing with them its principles, traditions and prejudices to a greater degree than they were themselves aware.

It is a curious illustration of the transformations constantly taking place in political parties, that the Democracy should now be the special champions and defenders of the absolute supremacy of the Supreme Court. In JACKSON'S time they scouted the idea that its decisions on political questions were to overrule either Congress or the President. That Court pronounced the bank to be constitutional. Gen. JACKSON, conceding that their decision, in the case submitted was conclusive as between the parties, maintained that it neither changed his opinion nor had anything whatever to do with his official action. He vetoed the bill, and the Democratic Party and the country sustained him. In the *Dred Scott* case the Court overruled Congress and the President, and annulled the political action and history of thirty years; and the Democracy broke itself in pieces, and plunged the nation into a civil war, by attempting to sustain the decision and the authority of the Court to make it. They ought to learn something by experience.

But however it may be with the Supreme Court, the Attorney-General has not the shadow of a claim to any such authority. He has no authority to pronounce judicial decisions in any case whatever. He has no judicial functions. His office is that of an advocate, not of a Judge. He represents the Government in the Courts; he is to sustain its authority and vindicate its interests by argument, before those with whom alone it rests to pronounce judgment. Mr. STEVENS is quite right in saying that it would be "usurpation" for the Attorney-General to overrule the law of Congress by construction, in this or any other matter. But this he does not attempt. If it is done, it must be done by the President,—with or without the Attorney-General's opinion. The President, and he alone, has power to act, and, therefore, the responsibility must rest with him.

Mr. STEVENS thinks it important that Congress should meet at once to remedy this evil. We do not see the necessity. The mere fact that the Attorney-General has given an erroneous opinion, (if it be erroneous,) certainly creates no such necessity. If that opinion should be made the basis of Executive action, with manifest injury to the public interests,—if on the strength of it, the President should nullify the disfranchising clauses of the law, or reverse the action of the military commanders, replacing WELLS, MONROE, ABELL, WITHERS and others, and removing SHERIDAN POPE and SICKLES, an emergency might then arise which would require the action of Congress. But no such emergency has yet arisen, nor do we see reason to fear it.

The United States and South America.

The *Tribune* proposes a strange method of restoring peace to South America—nothing less than an "entangling alliance" by this country with the Governments of Great Britain and France. This paragraph tells how and for what:

> "The extraordinary usurpations of MAROSQUE, in the United States of Colombia, and the prospect of a long lease of war in those distracted countries, are awakening speculation as to how far foreign nations are bound to suffer a reign of anarchy which is disastrous to their interests as well as to the people more immediately concerned in it. We have much at stake in the tranquillity of the Colombian States, especially Panama; several of the European Powers are also deeply interested in it; and it is becoming a pressing question whether the United States, Great Britain and France ought not to establish a sort of protectorate over these riotous South American communities, so as at least to secure the safety of the foreign residents."

This is novel doctrine in an American journal. The monarchies of Europe have again and again acted on the assumption of right to interfere when and wherever they pleased, on the plea that occurrences "disastrous to their interests" justified it. England and France proceeded on that principle in making war upon China; and, according to the *Tribune*, Russia would have almost a divine warrant for absorbing Turkey. The prevailing opinion in this country has been that the war against China was an inexcusable war—part of the same meddlesome policy which prompts England's ceaseless despoiling of Indian princes, and which within a year has dictated French aggressions in the China seas. The *Tribune*, however, proposes to discard these ideas, inherited from the Fathers of the Republic, and to join hands with England and France in organizing "a sort of protectorate" over troublesome South American communities.

The expediency of exerting the moral influence of the United States as a peacemaker in South American affairs has not been overlooked by the head of the State Department. Months ago Mr. SEWARD submitted propositions to Spain and the allied Republics with which it is at war, on a basis favorable to the development of a comprehensive continental policy, with this country exercising the weight which belongs to it as the promoter of order and peace. The same purpose has led him in other ways to interpose the good offices of the United States, not as judge between contending countries in South America, but as a pacificator looking exclusively to the promotion of continental interests. These overtures have not been successful. Spain declared a willingness to accept them, but the Republics with which she is at war declined. Brazil has also rejected the offer of mediation, and so have the allied Powers with which that Empire is at war. The efforts of our Government in this direction have not, then, produced very encouraging results. But they have been meritorious, nevertheless. And they have in every instance rested on the principle that the adjustment of differences on this continent should be confined to it—that no pretext should be afforded for the interference of European Governments.

How have these efforts been received by the *Tribune* and journals akin to it in general politics? Why, they have been the theme of constant and senseless ridicule. Mr. SEWARD has been held up to derision as a busybody, whom every petty Government in South America felt at liberty to insult. He has been assailed as compromising the dignity of the United States, whose honor and strength are represented as impaired by bootless attempts to influence the policy of other parts of this continent.

We discover now the secret of the *Tribune's* displeasure. Mr. SEWARD proposed to make the United States a peacemaker, but to do it in a manner that should be equivalent to saying "hands off" to European potentates. The *Tribune* does not relish this form of continental independence. It wants a partnership, composed of this country, England and France, with the object of taking charge of "riotous South American communities" and playing the policeman generally. That is the point of our contemporary's prescription. We are to bring France back to this continent after driving her out of Mexico, and we are to enroll ourselves as an ally of NAPOLEON and Earl DERBY whenever matters affecting the interests of the joint concern may arise!

Nor are we to be content with diplomacy. Mr. SEWARD'S plan was peaceful as well as American and independent. The *Tribune* advises the formation of "a sort of protectorate," by which, in conjunction with our dear allies, Great Britain and France, we shall bind ourselves to maintain order in South America, and compel its various communities to sheath the sword and pay their debts.

Of the two plans we prefer Mr. SEWARD'S. Supposing that of the *Tribune* to be sound, we should be required to restore MAXIMILIAN to his crown and dignity. For if the duty rest upon us of interfering in South America, and preserving peace in communities far removed from our borders, by what conceivable excuse can we escape the responsibility of pacifying Mexico and establishing "a sort of protectorate" there?

MINOR TOPICS.

WENDELL PHILLIPS began by not wanting DAVIS hung; then he waxed very wroth because he had been bailed; and now he explains the apparent incongruity of these different moods by saying that he "would no more honor him with a jury trial than he would an adder." The *Nation* very neatly hits the theory on which Mr. PHILLIPS bases this opinion, by saying that he evidently regards trial by jury as a kind of *privilege* intended for good men, or at all events only for the slightly bad." It is remined of the Irish priest who was advised, as all other means of reforming his flock had failed, to try the Gospel on them;—he replied scornfully that he "wasn't going to waste good Gospel on the likes o' them." It is not easy to see what PHILLIPS is willing to "waste" on DAVIS, either for the good of his soul or in punishment of his sins. He objects to hanging, to release on bail or to jury trial. Suppose he volunteers to *lecture* him? DAVIS may consider it an excess of cruelty, but after a little he wouldn't mind it. It has been tried on others.

The consolidation, early in the present month, of four large establishments for the working of iron in Troy—a well-known "iron works," a new "steel works" and two great blast furnaces—is a significant indication of the growing importance of that interest in our midst. This new combination has now an annual capacity of producing 20,000 tons pig iron, 15,000 tons Bessemer steel, 35,000 to 40,000 tons steel and iron rails, and 8,000 to 10,000 tons of merchant iron. Our roads are fast displacing their old iron with new and durable steel rails. The Hudson River Road is perhaps, and naturally, ahead in this wise race. On the New-Jersey Railroad, last year, a few tons of steel rails were laid at the most severe curves, and have so well stood the trial that 300 tons have been ordered for laying through Bergen Cut, another expensive wearing point, and will gradually be laid the entire length of the road. The durability of steel, in every case where it is tried, proves itself more than an offset to the increased cost of the improvement. In Prussia, steel is also coming into extensive use for domestic household utensils—by no means a contemptible consumption of material—and, as perfection of working it increases its malleability and plasticity, it will grow into an infinity of uses not now dreamed of. With or without "protection," enterprise is the only road by which America can distance her foreign competitors, and such great undertakings as we have mentioned above are highly encouraging.

The *Nation* is ventilating some political opinions which, if not novel, are "as good as new"—so long is it since they have ceased to pass current,—and which are likely to affect its political orthodoxy very seriously in the judgment of a good many people. It declares its belief that "no political opinions, however sound, can make knaves and charlatans anything but a curse to the community." If that isn't revolutionary, we should like to know what would be? What does our Common Council think about it? What has Congressman ASHLEY to say on the subject? Is Gen. BUTLER indifferent to such flagrant, knave-defying radicalism as this? We must have a meeting of the Loyal League.

Why cannot, and why will not, the authorities of Brooklyn and the Trustees of Greenwood Cemetery combine to give us access to that most beautiful home of the dead, by a decent, passable and endurable street? At present an equal distance of equally uncomfortable riding cannot be found within twenty miles of New-York. The most crowded business portions of New-York must be traversed, a ferry must be crossed, and coarsely paved and filthy streets in Brooklyn lead to the suburbs, where railroad tracks incommode and obstruct the travel. For funeral processions or for visitors in carriages the trip to Greenwood is fatiguing and uncomfortable beyond measure. There is not the slightest necessity for this. A broad, smooth, open road can very easily be made, leading from some of the up-town ferries, and running back of Brooklyn to the Cemetery, which would obviate all these difficulties. The Trustees of Greenwood have an accumulated fund of nearly half a million dollars to be devoted to its improvement. Could not some of it be wisely used in facilitating access to it?

We have a nice crop of new issues springing up for future political harvesting. In the first place there is confiscation, the seed of which was planted by Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS, and which, under assiduous cultivation, has grown up to be quite a sturdy plant. Then comes the redistribution of property, and a rearrangement of the regulations between employers and employed, proposed by that Solon of legislators, Senator WADE, of Ohio. Next in order is the brilliant project of CHANDLER, of Michigan, who is almost as wise, and quite as conscious of his own wisdom, as WADE, who proposes that we should seize Canada in satisfaction for the Alabama claims; and to cap the climax, we see that a public meeting in New Orleans demands that Congress should appropriate fifty millions of dollars to "obtain possession" of Cuba. Happy is the nation that has such men in its public councils; thrice happy will it be when it learns to estimate them and their schemes at their proper value.

One of the interesting buildings in the great gardens of the Exposition contains a collection of models illustrative of the series of works on the much-talked of Suez Canal, with stuffed specimens of various creeping, crawling and flying things now existing in the vicinity, fossils and curious exhumations of all sorts. It is now fifteen years since the French began to seriously agitate this project, although they have been at work not quite eight, with a capital of $40,000,000. It is at present about one-third finished; only one-half the length is excavated, and that only little more than a third of its future width, while the depth, which is to be twenty-six feet, now averages only seven; but all the preliminary works of surveys, plans, estimates, &c., are of course complete. The French are zealous in keeping up public interest in the affair, though it promises very poorly; its construction must drag along for nearly five years yet, and when finished, the high winds and water agitation of passing vessels will necessarily keep its loose, sandy banks in a state of constant deterioration. It may, possibly, be of some service in the East Indian traffic, but unless its tariff of tolls is rated so high as to be oppressive, it must prove but a poor investment for the capitalists who are building it.

After the Exposition, the subscription-statue to VOLTAIRE continues to be the great sensation of Paris. It is with a sense of grim humor, as of historic and poetic justice completed, that one reads of FREDERIC WILLIAM'S contribution to this object. The whirligig of Time brings about revenges, and VOLTAIRE, by times petted at the court of FREDERIC the Great and thence driven in disgrace, now finds the successor of his royal patron and contemner, after the lapse of a century, come to do him honor. It was noticed in Paris that this errand was the first visit in public made by the King of Prussia. One remembers Lord MACAULAY'S sketch of the quarrel between FREDERIC and VOLTAIRE—the most grotesque affair in the annals of friendship—when the King cut down the poet's allowance of bread and butter, and the poet indemnified himself by pocketing the silver candlesticks in the royal ante-chamber. There are many curious things connected with this subject of the statue, and, among others, a rather alarming disposition to imitate its success by raising busts, statues and monuments to every other noted man in France. This unhappy rage causes the *Gazette de France* to declare that "Never were so many statues set up as in our days, and never were people in such a hurry to put dead men on pedestals. Statues multiply when great men diminish, and those who are in so much of a hurry are the ones who are doubtful about the future." If this be so, and it sounds plausible, let us hope the statue-distemper will not invade our shores; if it do, then, according to the *Gazette's* theory, we shall have statues, like mile-stones, from Maine to Mexico.

One desired point in the petroleum-fuel question seems to have been fixed—that by a combination of atmospheric air and decomposed steam (*i. e.* oxygen and hydrogen gases) with the vapors arising from the heated oil, a gas is formed which supplies so intense a heat as to vastly increase the rapidity of steam generation in the boiler, and adds nearly fifty per cent of speed to vessels without material change in their present machinery. One pound of petroleum gives equal results with eight and seventenths pounds of coal; three men do the work of twenty; and the deck, where of course the petroleum tanks must stand, is not needed for freight, ordinarily, while the old coal-hole used up a large amount of valuable hold room. These facts, pretty well assured by the late Boston experiment, of which the TIMES published a special report on Saturday, added to cleanliness of fuel and absence of corrosive sulphurous gases to eat away grate bars, make a handsome success thus far. One link, however, seems to be missing. None of the recorders of the *Palos* experiment have explained the original source of the steam that is "taken from the boiler" and passed into the petroleum retort that generates the vapors that make the heat that raises the *steam in the boiler*. How this is to be explained on any other plan than that of "the house that Jack built" is not yet clear. We ask for information.

A very intricate and difficult problem is enlisting the attention and distracting the minds of respectable circles in various quarters of the City. The question propounded is, which is the worst enemy of society, the family that keeps a parrot, or the one whose eldest son is learning to play the bugle. In the abstract, both doubtless stand on the same footing—both may be accurately described as enemies of the human race, and are regarded "as sich" in all quiet and respectable neighborhoods. We decline, however, to decide the general question until the correspondent who submits it for our judgment gives us additional information on one or two points:—Does the bugler, for example, wake with the lark and commence his exercises as soon as he wakes? Does the parrot begin his dulcet conversation with the cook opposite, as soon as it is light? Are both equally reckless of the morning naps of the neighborhood? Is the parrot profane or pious in the general tenor of his remarks? Does the bugler play, or merely bray:—does he master the brazen instrument of torture, or does the brazen instrument of torture master him, in the windy encounter? Now that warm weather is upon us and people must sleep with open windows, if they sleep at all, these distinctions are becoming important to a correct decision. If our correspondent will give us information on these points we will endeavor to satisfy him on the general issue. We suggest meantime the propriety of his poisoning the parrot, and shooting the bugler for "destroying his domestic peace," (a phrase under which, as all agree, he may inflict that summary treatment,) while awaiting a decision.

A writer in one of the English magazines, after an elaborate comparison of the habits of the working classes, especially of women, in England and in France, comes to the deliberate conclusion that those of his own country are greatly to be preferred. We notice this merely as a wonderful instance of candor on the part of the writer. Englishmen are so much in the habit of preferring the institutions, habits and people of other countries to their own, that it has the effect of a surprise to find one deliberately deciding in favor of England. He will probably be held up to general scorn by all Englishmen, as a strange victim of bigotry and national vanity and conceit. Can any student of English literature point out another instance of the kind?

One of our cotemporaries finds it impossible to explain our old friend "Dick Busteed's" appointment to be United States Judge for the District of Alabama. If we concurred in its opinion of the Judge, the reason of his appointment would be perfectly apparent. He was appointed *during the war*, by Mr. SEWARD and Mr. STANTON, as a special favor to the loyal Democrats who wanted, in some conspicuous and unmistakable manner, to manifest their own loyalty, and inflict upon the South the direst punishment they could devise. The truth is, the most intense and unappeasable hatred toward the Southern States for secession has been evinced by the Democrats who stood by the flag. The feelings of the Republicans were mild in comparison. President LINCOLN could think of nothing more terrible as a punishment for rebellion, than emancipation:—the loyal Democrats contrived and carried the appointment of Judge BUSTEED.

A writer who, if not popular, hopes to become so, announces a book with the title, *One Wife Too Many*. Naturally enough the entire reading community will be anxious to know how many wives *are* "one too many" in the writer's creed. A personal friend, who professes to have read the proof sheets, declares that it is *one*. We don't believe a word of it, especially as the book is in rhyme and is intended to attract and please female readers.

The authorities of Buffalo are taking steps to put down the Nicolson pavement wherever new pavements are needed in that city. Other cities of the interior are either doing the same thing or else making a careful inquiry into the merits of the different kinds of pavement, and adopting those which are the best. New-York alone is condemned to use, for ten years longer, almost the very worst kinds of pavement to be found. They might be a little worse off if the old cobble-stone pavements should be laid down again, and we are a little surprised that this is not done. But our authorities are doing the next worse thing to it—they are putting down the *Belgian* all over town. Broadway, Canal-street, Hudson-street, Seventh-avenue, and several of the cross streets up town are doomed. Why is this? Why cannot we have at least a *trial* of some style of pavement later than the flood? Has Old Fogyism a lease for life of our streets?

A correspondent of the *Citizen*, writing from Albany in sympathy with Gen. COLE for his murder of HISCOCK, says that his wife's "letter of confession *was prepared at his dictation*; and *at his request* she spoke of force being used with the idea upon his part, to shield his children as far as possible." It would be unfair to regard this statement as absolutely true without further evidence; but if it is true, it puts COLE'S conduct in a worse light than before. It would show, not only that his killing of HISCOCK was deliberately planned, but that he had forced his wife to invent excuses for it in advance.

"Minor Topics" in the Times.

From the Citizen.

The TIMES has recently introduced a new feature into metropolitan journalism, in the shape of brief, sparkling, chatty and piquant little paragraphs entitled "Minor Topics"—essentially belonging to the family of table-talk, and often far superior in force, argument and easy grace to the ponderous editorials of a more pretentious character in larger type, which appear side by side with them on the same page. The style of these "topical applications" to current events—if we may be pardoned the medical metaphor—gives evidence that seven out of every eight of them emanate from the same pen, though we profess not to know whose pen that may be; and with this fact kept in view, it will be difficult for any experienced journalist to believe that the department of "Minor Topics" in the TIMES can be kept up for any great length of time to its present standard of brilliancy, variety and sarcastic wit. We speak not without some experience, having on several occasions, in this and other papers, started departments of a somewhat similar aim, variously entitled "Things we Talk About," "Sherry and Bitters," and "Gossip of the Day." For the first two months or thereabouts, the little jokes came along so trippingly that it seemed a positive relief from the dull round of regular editorial labor to write them. In the second month or two of their continuance, much head-scratching, and what the Western men call "skull-digging," was required to find them, but still they came, and were of a quality not much inferior to the first. In the third two or three months, we felt like sportsmen in a neighborhood where game is growing scarce from being too much hunted—the prey that came to our pouch was difficult of attainment, and poor in quality when attained. While in the last two or three months we groaned in spirit over every paragraph, tossed about mountains of exchanges before being able to find any subject, and finally brought out something so dull and scraggy that we had to blush when presenting so poor a dish to our readers. That the "Minor Topics" of the *Times* will pass through the same or similar transitions we predict with confidence; but, in the meantime, they are as fresh as Orange County strawberries, crisp as young lettuce pulled after a shower, and as full of quick and sharp suggestion as an egg is full of meat. Let every one, therefore, read them at once before their vitality begins to be exhausted—"ere the silver bowl is broken and the silver arrows spent." Meantime let us know who is the chief author of the chief part of the paragraphs under notice? They sound, very many of them, like RAYMOND in one of his happiest moods, but we have heard them claimed, as if on authority, by the friends of not less than a dozen journalists.

We are so much indebted to the *Citizen* for its very generous appreciation of the particular portion of our editorial page thus referred to, that we feel under obligations to relieve its despondent apprehensions concerning the impossibility of "keeping it up." We acknowledge all the difficulties of the case; but they have been foreseen, and so far as possible provided against.

We beg, therefore, to inform the *Citizen* (though it is not our habit to speak overmuch of our business affairs) that we have *relays* of accomplished gentlemen engaged especially in the preparation of "Minor Topics." There are never more than ten or fifteen thus occupied at once, but as they successively fall under the terrible exhaustion which their labor involves, we have them removed on comfortable shutters, and others brought in to fill their places. The aggregate number thus retained on the Minor Topic "staff" (we observe that great newspapers, like the *Tribune* for example, are very fond of that word as describing the collective force of their writers,) can readily be imagined;—and we find it necessary to have special "Commissioners" (another favorite word to describe agents or reporters,) rummaging Europe, Asia and Africa (to say nothing of Walrussia, which we have not yet invaded,) in search of fresh supplies. We hesitate to explain the manner of capturing these recruits, lest our "hated rivals" should avail themselves of it and foil us with our own weapons; but we may say that we took the hint from old FREDERICK WILHELM'S mode of getting recruits for his body-guard of seven-footers, as described by CARLYLE. The expense, of course, is frightful, but we don't mind that. Some of our neighbors pay twice as much for finding out things that have never happened, by the Atlantic cable. The *Citizen*, therefore, may dismiss its fears,—and so may all other good people,—lest "Minor Topics" should cease to be as plentiful and as pleasant as they find them now. And anybody who claims their authorship may be safely assumed to have written them all:—he is probably the army of gentlemen already described "rolled into one."—ED. TIMES.

Our Western Indians.

There seems to be lack of positive information as to the real character of our Indian operations—whether they be bushwhacking or campaigning, and how long they are likely to last before peace shall come. There are current, also, all sorts of absurd stories about the Indian force, which, in general, is greatly overrated. Thus, for example, Fort Sedgwick advices lately told us of 11,000 Blackfeet camped in and around Gallatin Valley, Montana, with hostile intent. Now, as there are but about 7,500 Blackfeet, men, women and children in existence, there could hardly be 11,000 Blackfeet warriors in camp—not even if all the colored cavalry were counted in.

The total Indian population of the United States consists of between 300,000 and 350,000 souls. Of these, more than half, from their distance, their disposition, or other cause, are not engaged, and will not be, in the frontier dispute. Of the rest, very many tribes remain inert and uninterested, very many others have been gained over to peace by recent treaties, some are both friendly and useful, like the Crows, and some are actually fighting as our allies, like the Pawnees. Thus, four-fifths of the Indians are to be at once ciphered out of the account, and as, in the other fifth, are included brave, squaw and papoose, when we come to substract the non-combatants, no very alarming force is left. The same fact appears in another way. The tribes now chiefly banded in hostilities are the Sioux, Cheyennes, Arickarees, Arrapahoes, Kiowas, Assinaboines, Blackfeet, Gros Ventres, Minatares. Besides these, there are the Apaches, Navajoes, Camanches, and the like, in New-Mexico, Texas, California, and elsewhere off the emigrant routes; but these latter can be leisurely handled, and may be dismissed from the present question. The *habitat* of the tribes previously named is the vast region drained by the Upper Missouri, Yellowstone, Platte and Arkansas Rivers, and their various tributaries. Their total population, old and young, is just about 50,000 souls. The status of the Gros Ventres and Minatares is not quite settled, and they and the Arickarees, a tribe weak both in numbers and valor, may be thrown out of the account. We then have the Sioux, 27,000; Cheyennes, 28,000; Arrapahoes, 3,000; Kiowas, (of Arkansas River,) 2,800; Assinaboines, 3,300; Blackfeet, 7,500—total, 46,400.

But though all these tribes are more or less hostile, very many of their members are not on the war-path, tribal pride and consistency of action not being what they once were. When

In fine, we come to substract the aged, infirm, children and women, the number of hostile Indians appears not overwhelmingly great. The three first-named tribes are our worst foes, and the Sioux and Cheyennes have committed nearly all the late outrages. We do not make these estimates to depreciate the valor of our troops. On the contrary, we know very well that they are much inferior to the Indians in total numbers in the field, and even more so in the effective arm of the campaign—well-mounted troopers.

Internal Revenue Forfeitures.

Among the provisions of the Internal Revenue Law which are intended to repress fraud, the forty-eighth section of the act of 1864, with its amendments, holds a prominent place. It provides first for the forfeiture of all taxable articles found in possession of any one for the purpose of being sold or removed by him in fraud of the Revenue Law. Next it provides for the forfeiture of all raw materials found in possession of any one intending to manufacture them into taxable articles with a design to evade the payment of tax; and, which is most important, it provides for the forfeiture of "all *tools, implements, instruments and personal property whatsoever in the place or building, or within any yard or inclosure where such articles or such raw materials may be found.*"

This is a penal clause of a most severe and sweeping character, if it is to be taken as it reads. Under it there is nothing required for the forfeiture of any personal property except that it shall be in the same building, yard or inclosure in which are found any articles which are intended by the one who has them to be sold, removed or manufactured, with the design of evading the Revenue Law. It does not require that the personal property and the fraudulent articles shall belong to the same individual. Its words require no interest in the owner of the personal property in the fraudulent articles, nor even a knowledge on his part of their presence, or of the fraudulent interest of the party who controls them. All that is required is presence in the same building, yard or inclosure.

Instances will readily occur to every one in which such a provision, literally enforced, would be utterly destructive. We noticed, for instance, the other day a savings bank occupying the first story of a building the basement of which was a tobacco store. Now the frauds in tobacco are nearly as great as in spirits. Suppose that tobacconist has goods on which he has paid no tax, and which he is designing to sell without paying tax. By the words of the statute, if these articles are found in that building, all the money in the vaults of the Bank is forfeited, for it is personal property in the same building.

Suppose a man to have a grudge against a lumber merchant, and that he gets half a dozen barrels of illicit spirits, and hides them under his enemy's lumber, and then gives notice to the revenue officers. The spirits are forfeited, and so is all the stock of lumber in the yard under this section. With such a law as that upon the statute books, it became a matter of great importance and interest to see how the Court would construe it. The most important decision which has been made in reference to it, is the one recently made by Judge NELSON in the United States Circuit Court, in the case of STATTS' brewery. That was not by any means so extreme a case as these which we suggested. STATTS had a brewery in the same inclosure within which was found a fraudulent still, owned however by another man. But inasmuch as the brewery and the still were both heated by the same steam engine and boiler, and there was a very obvious and close connection between the two establishments, the forfeiture of them both under this provision of the 48th section, would not strike an unprejudiced mind as severe, or necessarily bear upon such cases as those which we have supposed.

But the Judge in his decision discusses the law in a way which indicates that innocent men are to be allowed at least a chance to defend themselves. He does not admit that the mere presence of contraband articles in any building struck out all explanation as to any other articles found there. "The provision," he says, "implies some guilt in the condition of the property," but he adds that where it comes within the words of the statute, "the onus is upon the claimant to make out to the satisfaction of the court and jury that the situation of the property was consistent with his entire innocence." Possibly, therefore, the savings bank might save its funds, if it satisfied the jury that it had no control over or knowledge of the tobacconist's business, and the lumber merchant might save his lumber if he could show that "an enemy hath done this." And yet the Judge's decision is not as clear as it might be. What must the claimant be innocent of? Innocent of a design to defraud the revenue himself? Or innocent of aiding the possessor of the fraudulent articles in his design to defraud? Or innocent of knowing that the contraband articles were within the building or inclosure? It might make a very great difference to the parties in any case which of these kinds of innocence were required to be established.

These are questions which still remain to be discussed and settled under the law. The difficulty will be to arrive at such a construction as shall insure to the Government the full repressive force of the section, without at the same time doing injustice. Men who are really free from blame in any case, however, will always find that fact, if they can establish it, working upon the minds of Judges to relieve the stringency of the provision. And if its strict enforcement endangers justice in any case, there is always the resort to the power of the Department to relieve forfeitures.

Foreign Iron-Clads—Dangers of Invasion.

The successful return of the French ironclad fleet from Vera Cruz to France, thus making a third season in which foreign armored vessels have prosperously accomplished the transit of the Atlantic, may have occasioned some nervousness as to the ability of such a navy to bear down upon our shores. The English iron-clads, to be sure, have never yet crossed the ocean; but it is properly taken for granted that they would be as competent to do so as the French; and the seaworthiness of all broadside cuirassed ships is henceforth to be assumed. It is therefore asked how, against such invaders, clad in mail, we are to protect a seaboard and gulfboard of 3,000 miles—an enormous disproportion to the coast which any nation in Europe would expose to us.

One answer, at least, is to be found in the fatal draught of the foreign ships. This is too great to allow aggressive naval expeditions against more than a few of our cities and strongholds on river and coast. The fleets of Christendom combined could not seal up our coast and shut us out from communion with the world external, as France lately planned to shut out Prussia. The draught of the 25 British iron-clads, from the *Black Prince* to the *Favorite*, varies from 25 feet 9 inches in the former to 20 feet 5 inches in the latter—the *Research* and *Enterprise*, of 14 feet each, being too slight to take account of. The 18 French iron-clads vary in draught from the *Savoie* of 25 feet to the *Solferino* of 26—leaving out the small ships *Taureau* and *Belligneux*, of 16 and 19½ feet draft. These measurements, of course suppose the ships to have their batteries and coal aboard. Now, obviously, there is little to be feared from these vessels anywhere from Fort Monroe to Florida. From Cape Henry all down along the Atlantic board, the shore is very peculiar, being low and sandy, with sand-bars and sand-spits thrust out parallel to the coast or at angles therewith, and behind these, open bays or bayous which admit navigation by small boats but not by large ones.

From Charleston along a considerable part of the Florida coast, one may thus pursue an inner track, sheltered mainly behind the sand-bars. Foreign iron-clads on all this coast would be absurd for blockading, and of as little avail in covering the debarkation of troops. South Carolina possesses the only first-class harbors on the South-Atlantic coast, and of these but three, Bull Bay, Charleston and Port Royal. The entrance to Savannah is tortuous, requiring the detour of Tybee Island. As for most of the chief Southern cities, their sites are on rivers at a distance from the sea.

Now, when we come to look at such facts, the problem of coast defence becomes reduced to the protection of a few first-class ports; and for these even a moderately numerous fleet of Monitors, at once agile and impregnable, is sufficient.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 16.

LETTER OF THADDEUS STEVENS.

Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS, as will be seen, is out with a letter, in which he urges a July session, in order to further amend the Reconstruction Acts. In view of the recent opinions of the Attorney-General in regard thereto, the advocates of a meeting of Congress have plucked up courage within a few days, and now confidently count upon a quorum of the House, if not of the Senate. STEVENS has been appealed to by the extremists to help the movement, hence his letter. I am still of the opinion, based upon the expressions of members themselves, as far as heard from, that there will be no session, and it may be taken for granted that the efforts of the few who are trying to prevail upon members to be present, are not so much with reference to the reconstruction measures as to the grave matters of impeachment, confiscation, &c. ASHLEY, who gets paid as an employe of the Judiciary Committee, as well as a member of Congress, declared boldly before leaving that he meant to get a square vote on the impeachment before the House, and that the action of the Committee was not final on the question by any means. So if members come, and a quorum is obtained, they may expect a long, tedious sitting under the infliction of the usual harangues on impeachment, confiscation, &c.. If they think this a pleasant occupation for the dog days, they will come; but the thermometer is already up among the nineties, and there has been no really warm weather yet.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

Judge FISHER is still sick, but the SURRATT trial will undoubtedly be continued to-morrow. The examination of witnesses for the prosecution will be commenced then, and proceeded with without interruption. The defence promises that many new facts will be elicited by them from witnesses who were afraid to appear before the conspiracy Commission during the excitement of the trial in 1865.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

A branch bureau of the Internal Revenue Department will be established in New-York this week under the Superintendence of Deputy Commissioner ISAAC E. MESSMORE, of Wisconsin. It is intended that the Bureau shall pay particular attention to the collection of the tax on highwines. Major SUDDUTH is among the legal officers ordered to duty under Col. MESSMORE.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Revelations of the condition of affairs of the First National Bank of New-Orleans continue to be made, discovering further losses to innocent parties, among which are the creditors of the bark *Science*, which was sold under a decree of the District Court and pending an appeal to the Supreme Court the amount received, $170,000, was deposited in the bank. Receiver CASE is making a *pro rata* distribution of the assets of the institution, but owing to the large amount of worthless paper which it holds, its creditors will realize but a few cents on the dollar.

THE GREEK MINISTER.

The Greek Minister, Mr. BANGABI, will be presented to the President on Tuesday next. Mr. BANGABI is one of the first men of Greece in culture and intelligence, and is producing a very favorable impression here. He was for five years Minister of Foreign Affairs under King OTHO.

HON. W. E. CHANDLER.

Hon. W. E. CHANDLER, late Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who went west on the Pacific Railway Excursion, has extended his trip to Santa Fé. His family have returned to this city.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Senatorial Excursion—A Pawnee War-Dance—The Romance and the Facts of the Performance.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MAIN LINE OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, 361 MILES WEST OF OMAHA, Wednesday, June 5, 1867.

The engineers tell us that at this point we are 4,000 feet above the level of the ocean, and it is in perfect consistency with our location, therefore, that we should be having a "high time," for the ladies unanimously vote the experiences of this evening as the most exciting of the campaign thus far. Strengthened by Gen. CASEMENT'S substantial repast, the Senators went out after dinner to again observe the operations of the track-layers, and to "take stock" in the Pacific Road by driving spikes. Mr. COVODE led off in this operation, and was followed by one of the Senators who kept at the work until he had blistered his hands, which result was reached before one spike was driven home. The worthy Senator relinquished railroad building in disgust, thoroughly content to leave sledge handling to the laborers who understand the work and were accustomed to it.

The day closed with one of those magnificent sunsets which can be seen nowhere else than on these Western prairies. A thunder-storm had been gathering in the West, and just as the sun was sinking beneath the horizon the black clouds rolled upward, leaving below them a curtain of crimson and gold, which the brilliant flashes of lightning rent now in one place, now in another, with constantly increasing frequency, and with a vividness which the gathering darkness made more and more intense. Just when it seemed as if the storm might burst upon us, the ambulances sent down by Gen. AUGUR to take the ladies to witness the Pawnee war-dance reached the cars. There was some discussion as to the expediency of risking a drenching even for the sake of the proposed novel spectacle, but, with two or three exceptions, all at last determined to take the chances, and went up to camp.

Under certain circumstances I can imagine that this war dance may be an interesting, an impressive, and, perhaps, a terrific spectacle, but take it as we saw it, and I cannot honestly recommend the readers of the TIMES to make a trip from New-York to Omaha to witness the performance. Dr. DURANT tells me that last year when the grand excursion party were out here, he had to give the Pawnees one hundred dollars cash down to persuade them to perform. Whether any such pecuniary consideration was brought to bear on this occasion I do not know, but it lacked spirit so decidedly as to warrant the supposition that similar mercenary influences were brought to bear. Last year the Pawnees appeared in all the glories of feathers and vermilion paint. To-night they decked themselves in their United States uniform, a style of dress so ludicrously at variance with the character assumed that it knocked the romance of the thing into "smithereens." Since I shall be out of reach of the the Pawnee tomahawks long before this letter can return to the West and be translated into their dialect, I may with safety give an honest opinion of their "dance." It was not at all remarkable for grace, nor were the "figures" in any sense complicated. Eighteen or twenty Indians engaged in the performance, and these dividing off into pairs, jerked short Japanese howls at one another as they bobbed around the bonfire, which by the way, was built of wood procured from the locomotive for that purpose. [Think of an Indian war dance upon the plains of the Platte with the fuel of locomotives to furnish the necessary illuminating material.] The dancers flourished their tomahawks and scalping-knives with feeble ferocity as their mournful jig progressed, and when they wearied of their performance another "set" took their places. For two hours the Indians "danced" away most perseveringly, and then undoubtedly feeling that they had done all that could be expected of them withdrew to their camps, dragging with them an ox which had been given them for rations,—and this, by the way, was the only rational part of the performance. Take it altogether, with the senseless ejaculations, whoops and feeble yells of which the vocal part of the exhibition consisted, it was very easy to believe that a troupe of Japanese gymnasts fast lapsing into a state of idiocy had wandered into the Valley of the Platte, and was here awaiting the completion of the Pacific Road to take them to their homes in the far East. In justice to the aborigines I ought perhaps to say that the Sioux scalp which furnished the ostensible pretext for this great "war dance" had been taken three days before by the Pawnee scouts. They had already danced over it once, and it did seem a little unkind to make it do double duty. This scalp, by the way, with the ear of the unfortunate Sioux to whose head both were once attached, were secured by Mr. TRAIN as trophies of the expedition. The same gentleman has the arrow which did the execution, and it is still stained with the blood of both Sioux and Pawnee, for the story runs that it was first sped by a Sioux brave, and that the Pawnee whom it struck drew it from his breast and returned it to his antagonist with fatal effect.

But notwithstanding the ludicrous inconsistencies of the affair, it had its striking features. Now and then the lightning would flash vividly, absorbing the flame of the bonfire and throwing into bold relief the bluff, to the northward where we were told that the Sioux scouts had regularly appeared at daylight and dusk since the troops had been encamped here. It was not at all difficult to imagine that they were then in our immediate vicinity, noticing our strength and movements and making preparations to avenge their fallen comrade. Nothing indeed could quiet the ladies so that they were able to enjoy the novel spectacle but the assurance that the camp was well picketed, and that a surprise was not only improbable but altogether impossible.

When one goes to a place of entertainment in the city, it is pretty safe to calculate upon finding your home where you left it when you started; but they do things different in these remote regions. When the audience at the Pawnee war-dance sought the shelter of their sleeping cars they found the train had gone back toward North Platte to allow the construction train to come up to the front.

Some of the ladies had indulged the hope that they might have an opportunity to "camp out," and here it was fairly thrust upon them. Dr. DURANT, with characteristic foresight, had put up a large tent within the limits of the camp ground, and the company promptly sought its shelter when they found that they had nowhere else to go. Hardly had they disposed of themselves comfortably when the shower which had been so long threatening burst with terrible force, and just as it was raining the hardest an unusually violent gust tore the canvass covering into shreds and put out the lights inside the tent. Promptly upon this catastrophe Gen. SHERMAN ordered a retreat, and in a moment the ladies were scudding over the plain in search of shelter. Most of them with singular instinct struck for Gen. AUGUR'S tent, but even that needed additional strengthening to secure it against the wind which was little short of a hurricane. It now seemed as if we were in for the night, and Gens. SHERMAN and AUGUR, taking matters into their own hands, insisted upon making the company their guests. Accordingly they distributed the ladies in their own and in the tents of the other officers, which were gallantly vacated for that purpose. The dispossessed officers meanwhile took the younger gentlemen of the party under their protection, and roaming around the camp in the rain and wind, endeavored to make the night still more hideous with shouts and songs; but the attempt was a desperate one, and just as they were resigning themselves to whist and euchre, as a last resort, the whistle of the engine was heard signaling the return of the train. The romance of camping-out had by this time lost its charms for such of the ladies as had not been entirely overcome by the fatigues and excitement of the day, and quite a number of them were willing to brave rain, mud and rattlesnakes for the sake of again finding the shelter of the sleeping-cars. As I close this letter, some time after midnight, all is again quiet, after the most stirring experiences through which we have yet passed.

E. S.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Indians in Colorado—Gen. Sherman's Operations.

Correspondence of the New-York Times

DENVER, COLORADO, Monday, June 3, 1867.

The air of the Territory is filled with warlike rumors, and a general rally to arms appears as likely to ensue here as at Montana. Yesterday we received intelligence that the Overland mail coach, bound East, had been attacked by Indians while changing horses at Fairview Station, between Julesburhg and Fort Morgan. The driver and another man were killed and all the stock taken. There was only one passenger in the coach, and he managed to escape by plunging into and swimming down the swift foaming current of the Platte.

The above outrage is only one among many that are of daily occurrence on all the roads leading from Denver to the northward and eastward. No one is secure from being killed and scalped, unless traveling with a large and well-armed party, and as for horses and cattle they are nowhere safe, being "gobbled up" in all directions right in the teeth of the United States regulars.

Our settlement on the Cache la Poudre, only a few miles south of the proposed route of the Union Pacific Railroad through the Black Hills, is threatened by a band of Sioux, who sweep off horses and cattle and scalp stray herdsmen within a few miles of the farm houses. The same gang have rendered the Salt Lake road between Cooper's Creek and Cache la Poudre, anything but a secure highway for commerce, having lately destroyed one station, killed three or four men, and run off some of the best horses belonging to WELLS, FARGO & Co. Escorts are now furnished the coaches by the commandant at Fort Bridger.

We have just received further most startling news from the Platte road. Two freight trains are reported captured on the north bank of the Platte, and it is believed nearly all the men with them have been killed. The passengers by the coach bound west, which has arrived at Fort Morgan, distinctly saw the fighting going on with one of the trains on the opposite side of the Platte. The river is now so high that nearly all the fords are impassable and no assistance could be rendered.

ALEXANDER BENHAM, agent for WELLS, FARGO & Co., for the Denver and Julesberg Division, telegraphs this morning from Fort Morgan, (100 miles east of Denver,) that the mail coach and two post freight wagons were attacked by Indians last night shortly after leaving Bijou station, within sixty-five miles of Denver. Five shots were fired and two men wounded. The night was dark and the number of Indians could not be ascertained. The party returned to the station; and BENHAM telegraphs here for thirty mounted men, supplied with Spencer carbines and ammunition, to be sent him immediately. They will leave here this afternoon, and will escort the eastern coach which started this morning, but was recalled by a mounted messenger.

The receipt of the news that the Indians were so close to this city has created considerable excitement, but there has been no "mounting in hot haste," &c. The fact is, that people generally in this Territory are not in a condition pecuniarily to undertake an Indian campaign *à la* Montana, and the prospects of being reimbursed by Government are so vague, and Gen. SHERMAN'S reply to Gov. HUNT so vacillating that men will not come forward, unless to protect life and property in their immediate neighborhood.

A very bitter feeling has sprung up against Gen. SHERMAN in this Territory. His failure to appreciate the magnitude of the Indian crisis, together with the cool, offhanded dubious pieces of advice he is in the habit of dealing out to the frontier men, have caused him to sink fifty per cent. at least in the estimation of our population.

If the man who "went smashing things to the sea" were now to appear on our streets, he would meet with anything but a cordial reception. So do popular idols fall from their high pedestals.

SHERMAN, in his reply to Gov. HUNT on the question of raising volunteers, says that if prudence be exercised he does not think there will be imminent danger. Folks here want to know what he means by "prudence." They have to follow their avocations, and to travel the highways and herd their stock to get a living, and prudence will not avail much when they are liable at any moment to be "snapped up" by prowling redskins. Gov. HUNT has just forwarded another telegram to SHERMAN about raising volunteers, and as it is eminently pithy and to the point, I give it you in full:

W. T. Sherman, Lieutenant-General, Omaha, Nebraska:
Our people are too poor to offer anything but muscle—have plenty of that. Will the Government back us in the expense of a campaign?
A. C. HUNT, Governor.

There is no doubt but that regiments raised from among frontier men will prove much better material to deal with the Indians than the regular forces. Our Governor also proposes to put three or four hundred Utes (hereditary enemies of Sioux and Cheyennes) into the field, and he has already allowed a large band of them to hunt on our Southwestern frontier, on condition that they shall warn the settlers of the approach of any hostile Indians.

The people of Colorado trust that a satisfactory answer will be given as to the disbursements on volunteer account, and, in the event of their expenses being paid, they will soon sweep the Indians from these latitudes.

This Territory has been peculiarly unfortunate in the matter of Indians and grasshoppers. Just so soon as there is the slightest prospect for a good season, either one or the other of these scourges are sure to visit us, nipping our hopes (and crops) in the bud, and exercising a very damaging influence on our progress. This Summer a large influx of population from the East was expected, and now the outrages committed along all the traveled routes between Denver and the Missouri, will effectually prevent any perceptible increase of our numbers for another year at least.

Eastern people and journals (meaning all the States east of the Missouri) are not peculiarly happy in their ideas of Indians or Indian wars. Looking at our troubles from their secure position, they do not appreciate the unhappy condition of those who are hourly in danger of being robbed, killed, scalped and mutilated by savages. They do not appreciate the feelings of men who, after working hard, and suffering incredible hardships remote from civilization, find themselves robbed of the little property they may have acquired. The advance guard of pioneers who are developing the treasures of the Rocky Mountains to hereafter enrich the whole country, are entitled to protection at the hands of the Government. They pay their taxes, and in return expect security for their lives and property.

The present Indian war is not the result of thieving on the part of Indian agents, neither is it the result of isolated cases of cruelty exercised by white men toward the "poor untutored children of the prairie." Such evils, even were they frequent—which I beg leave to doubt—could easily be remedied; but the cause of the war we have now embarked in lies much deeper, and can only be remedied by stern repressive measures.

The state of the case is briefly thus: The white men want to travel and settle in the countries heretofore the hunting grounds of the red man. The red men finding their game disappearing, and being "elbowed" by the white men from their old haunts, have determined to make one more final effort to hold their country. To this end they have been preparing for war during the past year, and I should not be surprised to hear of formidable combinations existing among most of the tribes from the British line to the Rio Grande, to carry on a war of extermination against the whites.

If the War Department will only grapple promptly with this emergency, the war need not last three years, as the *Tribune* appears to imagine, but the hostile Indians may be brought to sue for peace before the ensuing Winter.

Let them organize flying columns, recruited mostly from among the frontier men, and equipped for speed and endurance. With these let the savages be constantly pressed, allowing them no time to lay in their Winter provisions, and, in the face of starvation, we shall have Red Cloud himself kneeling for peace. Posts, at certain distances, might be established, garrisoned with infantry and well supplied with provisions, to be used as a base for the operations of the light horse.

This will cost money, but all wars do that, and a tedious war of three years' duration will cost much more, besides throwing back the mining interest of the Rocky Mountains, from which so much is expected, to an incalculable extent.

But I will not weary you with any more suggestions on this topic. What I have written you may accept as a sample of the feelings of nine-tenths of the inhabitants of this Territory on the Indian question, and we ought to be credited with knowing something about it.

Two more telegrams have just been received. One reports the Indians in possession of the Wisconsin Ranche on the Platte road, and the other the running off of some stock from Elkhorn Station on the Salt Lake road. From the number of outrages following one another in quick succession, it is thought that the Indian war is now fairly inaugurated, and that they consider the grass has grown sufficiently to enable them to keep their ponies in good fettle.

The silver mines of this Territory are every day growing in importance, and bid fair to rival those of Nevada. The Georgetown district is all the rage, and every one is "rushing" there. The first smelting works have just been started, and the first button, of nearly pure silver, weighing about 175 pounds, will be cupelled to-day or to-morrow. Some lodes are represented to be of marvelous richness, the ore containing from 25 to 40 per cent. of silver. The principal mines now being worked are the Anglo Saxon, Bethany and Mexican; but I will write you more fully about our mining prospects on another occasion.

G. B.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Summer Concerts.

The first sacred concert at Terrace Garden, last evening, had a young and happy audience, and Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' orchestra, under Mr. EBEN'S direction, was heard in its most earnest excellence. The number of those who may once have held with Dean SWIFT in despising "fiddlers and all their fine stuff," seems to be growing less and less, and these Summer evening promenade concerts, which were begun last season in presence of a devoted few, have now attained a popularity quite beyond any early anticipation. The music is certainly the main attraction at Terrace Garden, although it may not be the only inducement for the tired and thirsting to leave the dull and dry City, while the selections performed are of a varied but entirely unsensational character. Years ago, when promenade concerts were introduced here at Castle Garden, the selections were mostly of dance or ballad and light operatic music. But these had no very long or great success; and only a spasmodic interest was revived in such Summer entertainments when JULLIEN excited the taste for novelty in his Crystal Palace concerts, by bringing forward in rapid succession some piece of musical grotesqueness. His selections from the popular operas, with the airs of the soprano arranged for the violin or clarionet, and those of the baritone and basso for the bassoon or orphicleide, cannot have been forgotten, although terrible nuisances some of them were. Nevertheless, the sentimental sighing of the ponderous orphicleide found admirers, and any number of foolish virgins clapped their hands when, like the wedding guest in the "Ancient Mariner," they heard the loud bassoon. But all through his career, JULLIEN sought success through the construction of musical curiosities, rather than by dependence upon pure music. Still, as JULLIEN is supposed to have started the popular taste for instrumental music, and even to have elevated it, it is proper to be merciful when regarding his weaknesses. Pure music, it is delightful to know, however, is the *credo* and *amen* of Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' faith; and to that alone, in its most elevated character, are the visitors at Terrace Garden treated; the grotesque music which most orchestra leaders, since JULLIEN, have thought absolutely necessary to success and popularity, obtains no favor in his esteem. The great attendance at Friday's concert, when the programme was composed solely of classical music, must have the effect, too, of strengthening lovers of the most exalted in their confidence that the best and purest entertainment will be appreciated when properly given.

Minor Theatrical Matters.

The opening of the New-York Museum under Mr. BANVARD'S management is to take place to-night. A Mr. LEGGETT, who aspires to the dramatic diadem, will appear as *Richard III.* at the French Theatre this evening. Mr. BRYANT will reproduce to-night *Shamus O'Brien*, which had a popularity last Summer at Wallack's; and Mr. BARNUM, who appears also to think that blazes and blue fire are seasonable things, revives "The Last days of Pompeii," at the American Museum. Mr. and Mrs. S. IRWIN are the stars that will twinkle at the Bowery Theatre this week; and Miss LUCILLE WESTERN will shine at the Broadway in BUCKSTONE'S "Flowers of the Forest." The six closing concerts of the season will be given by KELLY & LEON'S Minstrels this week. The company then goes on a Summer tour, and will return to New-York the last week of August. The Georgia Minstrels—a troupe of negroes from the South—have resumed their performances at the Broadway Opera House.

The Imperial Japanese troupe which for the past six weeks have been performing at the Academy of Music, in this City, commenced a brief series of their entertainments in Boston to-night. The young gymnast "All Right" will not perform with them, but will be kept in quiet until the troupe return to New-York, to give six farewell performances before going to Europe.

The last steamer from California had among its passengers Mlle. CELESTE, a young lady who has acquired some laurels and the title of "The Renowned Funambulist!" by following in the footsteps of BLONDIN, and treading at terrifying eminences the very narrowest pathway in life. Some perilous rope-walkings which this intrepid young person took from the Cliff House to Seal-rock, two famous localities on the Pacific shore, won the admiration of the San Francisco Press. Mlle. CELESTE, we are informed, contemplates a repetition of Mons. BLONDIN'S feats at Niagara during the present Summer.

A Sad Accident.

A sad accident occurred yesterday at the Bay Ridge Hotel, near Fort Hamilton. Mr. and Mrs. ARCHER, who have been boarding there with their three children, went to church, leaving the children in charge of a nurse, who took the youngest, an infant, down-stairs to have a chat with the other servants, leaving the other two, a boy of seven and a girl between three and four, in their apartment. During her absence they went up into the observatory, and in some way not known, fell off and through the skylight to the lower floor of the hotel. Both were dreadfully injured:—the boy's skull was broken, and his head cut in the most shocking manner. The girl's skull was also so broken that portions of the brain protruded. A physician was immediately called, who pronounces both cases very nearly hopeless. The parents had not been apprised of the terrible calamity when our informant left. The fall of the children was over forty feet. The sad affair caused the deepest feeling among the people of the neighborhood, with whom the children were favorites.

The Grand Boulevard.

The Commissioners of the Central Park are acting with characteristic discretion and vigor in carrying out the grand scheme of improvement which is to provide New-York, from the north end of Central Park to the extremity of the island, with the most magnificent carriage drive on the continent, or perhaps in the world. The contract for the grading of Seventh-avenue, from One Hundred and Tenth-street to Harlem River, has, we understand, been let on most favorable terms (for the City) to an eminent Pennsylvania firm, Messrs. HOWMAN and SULLIVAN, and the early completion of the work is amply guaranteed. If the sphere of the Commissioners' duty and jurisdiction extended to the Lower as well as the Upper end of the island, we should not despair even of seeing the Court-house completed. Having no special "jobs" of their own on hand, the Commissioners can find time to look to the public interests.

A Full Jury of Blacks in Texas.

GALVESTON, Sunday, June 16.

The first colored jury ever summoned in Texas sat in Navosota to-day, there being a full jury of blacks. The work of registration throughout the State has been vigorously begun. Seven hundred voters have been registered here, four-fifths of whom are colored.

The Raft Nonpariel.

BOSTON, Sunday, June 16.

Coast pilot J. S. LOVELL, of steamship *Franklin*, reports having spoken, June 14, one hundred and seventy miles East by South from Sandy Hook, the raft *Nonpariel*, from New-York for Europe. All were well.

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 27 (late 26) East 20th-st.,
Fifth house from Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Caution.

We call attention to the fact that imitations of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of dinner, dessert and tea services, &c., are being extensively offered for sale by American manufacturers, and that there are also English imitations in the market, both of inferior quality. Our goods may be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country, and purchasers may avoid counterfeits by noting our trade mark on every article of our own manufacture, thus

GORHAM MFG CO

All goods bearing this stamp are heavily plated on the finest albata, or nickel silver, and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.

GORHAM M'FG CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate, Providence, R. I.

Above ware introduced and for sale at retail by STARR & MAROUS, Jewelers and Silversmiths, No. 22 John-st.

Genuine Gorham Plated Ware.
A full assortment at the lowest prices.
HOWARD & CO., No. 619 Broadway, N. Y.

"Blessed be the Man who first Invented Sleep," quoth Sancho Panza. Sleep has often been "Murdered," not in Macbeth's case only, but in many modern instances, by Indigestion, Nervous Disorders, Headache, and a host of other complaints. For all such there is a remedy, and sufferers may now exclaim, "Blessed be the man who invented the PLANTATION BITTERS!" This delicious Cordial and fine Tonic is now hailed by millions as the great Health Giver and Restorer. Resolve to buy a bottle, and don't "sleep on it." "Be wise in time."

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

Hull's Family Washing Soap.
Free from adulteration. 32 Park-row. Sold everywhere.

Dr. D. Jayne's Ague Mixture Cures promptly and thoroughly fever and ague, intermittent and remittent fevers. Give it a trial. Sold everywhere.

Clothes-Wringers of all kinds promptly repaired or taken in part pay for the "Universal," with the "stop gear," which is warranted to be durable. Dealers supplied with Doty's Washing-Machine and the "Universal" Wringer. METROPOLITAN WASHING-MACHINE CO., R. C. BROWNING, General Agent, No. 32 Cortlandt-st., opposite Merchants' Hotel.

Pyle's Saleratus and Cream Tartar—Pure articles, always full weight, and reliable in every way. Sold by grocers generally.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Florence Sewing-Machines.
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH.
Best family sewing-machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." (*Judge's Report, at the "Grand Trial."*) 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., original inventor of Sewing Machine, President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines,—First premiums, 1866. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-MACHINE and button-hole Machine, 625 B'way.

Not to be Destroyed.—PHALON & SON'S "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS" is not only the most enchanting perfume of the age, but the most indestructible. The air has no effect upon it, except to increase its delicacy. It is as stainless as the dews that fall upon the waxen petals of the flower in the garden land of South America.

Peter Cooper's Gelatine
makes delicious
JELLIES, BLANC MANGE, CHARLOTTE RUSSE, &c.
with great ease.
Directions for use with the packages. For sale by grocers and druggists. Depot, No. 17 Burling-slip, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

To Clothing Buyers.
If you want to buy men or boy's linen coats, dusters or Summer clothing, go to KNAPP'S, No. 19 Cortlandt-st., before you buy.

Wm. B. Hayward,
GENERAL INSURANCE BROKER,
No. 139 Broadway, New-York.
Insures all kinds of property in best Companies, at lowest rates, without additional cost to the assured.

Important to Soda-Water Drinkers.—Drink the soda-water made from the Old Tea Spring, by Dr. LEATHE, 146 Chatham-st. Dealers supplied.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is Universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

MARRIED.

BURKHOLDER—LOWNES.—In Fordham, at the residence of the bride's brother, Thursday, June 13, by Rev. William R. Williams, Mr. ISAAC BURKHOLDER, of Pattensberg, Va., to Mrs. CATHERINE LOWNES, of Richmond.

☞ Richmond, Lynchburgh and Fincastle papers please copy.

CAMPBELL—BUSSELLE.—On Thursday, May 13, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, BURTON H. CAMPBELL, of Monroe, Mich., to ELLEN M., eldest daughter of the late Charles Busselle, of this City.

☞ Michigan papers please copy.

GRIFFIN—HAYT.—At Fishkill, N. Y., on Thursday, by Rev. Francis M. Kip, D. D., Rev. GEORGE H. GRIFFIN, of Milford, Conn., to KATIE L., daughter of Samuel A. Hayt, Esq. No cards.

HUNTER—JACKSON.—On Thursday, June 13, in St. John's Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Alexander Burgess, D. D., assisted by Rev. Prof. Seymour, WILLIAM A. HUNTER to FRANCES A., daughter of the late Capt. David Jackson, all of Brooklyn.

LEWIS—BOND.—On Wednesday, June 12, at All Soul's Church, by Rev. Dr. F. A. Farley, WILLIAM F. LEWIS, of Brooklyn, to ALICE YOGHEY, daughter of J. Edwin Bond, deceased, of this City.

ROCKWOOD—SMITH.—At Fair Haven, Conn., on Thursday, June 13, by Rev. T. E. Vermilye, D. D., of New-York, assisted by Rev. Chauncey Goodrich, of New-Haven, CHARLES G. ROCKWOOD, Jr., of Newark, N. J., to HETTIE H. SMITH, of Fair Haven.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—At Matteawan, N. Y., on Sunday, June 16, Miss CATHARINE ARMSTRONG, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her brother, John Burrell, No. 665 Greenwich-st.

BRUCE.—On Saturday, June 15, JOHN BRUCE, aged 31 years.

Funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 46 1st-st.

The members of Sylvan Grove Lodge No. 275, F. and A. M., are hereby notified to meet at their Lodge Rooms, Odd Fellows' Hall, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Junior Deacon, Brother JOHN BRUCE.

WESLEY B. CHURCH, Master.

CARMIENCKE.—At Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 15, JOHN HERMANN CARMIENCKE, in the 58th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and also the members of the Germania Academy of Design, and Pythagoras Lodge No. 1, of Brooklyn, and the Artists' Fund Society, of New-York, are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence in 1st-st., second house from 6th-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

ECKERT.—On Sunday, June 16, Miss CATHERINE ECKERT, in the 84th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FRELINGHUYSEN.—At Raritan, N. J., on Friday, June 14, ELIZABETH, widow of the late Gen. John Frelinghuysen.

Her funeral will be attended from her late residence, at Raritan, this (Monday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

HYDE.—On Saturday, June 15, HELENA HAUGHTON BELL, wife of James Hyde, aged 29 years.

Relatives and friends, and the members of Pacific Lodge No. 233, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near Canal, on Monday, June 17, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Dublin and Belfast papers please copy.

MCCONOCHIE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 16, CATHERINE, widow of Alexander McConochie, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services at St. John's Church, corner of Washington and Johnson sts., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 18, at 2 o'clock P. M.

REID.—On Friday, June 14, DAVID REID, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 273 East 55th-st.

☞ Nashville, Tenn., papers please copy.

SCOTT.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, June 15, SUSAN M., wife of Spencer Scott, Esq.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the First Presbyterian Church, to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at 3½ o'clock P. M.

THOMAS.—On Sunday morning, June 16, ETHERLINDA THOMAS, widow of the late Rufus H. Thomas, and second daughter of William and Emeline Mauterstock, aged 26 years, 11 months and 18 days.

The funeral will take place from the Jane-st. Methodist Church Tuesday morning, at 8½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Croton, N. Y., for interment.

"None knew her but to love her."
"God loved her best."

☞ Saugerties and Rochester, N. Y., and Michigan papers please copy.

VAUPELL.—On Sunday, June 16, CHARLES L. VAUPELL, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services this (Monday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 149 East 15th-st., near 3d-av.

WHITE.—On Thursday morning, June 13, at Suffern, Rockland County, Hon. JAMES W. WHITE, in the 61st year of his age.

His funeral will take place from the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Monday morning, June 17, at 10 o'clock. The friends of his family and those of his sons-in-law, John Mack and George E. Walker, are respectfully requested to attend without further invitation.

WHITMARSH.—In this City, on Sunday, June 16, J. CORNELIA, relict of the late Richmond Whitmarsh.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL—[No. 141.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, June 14, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the corner of Grand and Elm streets, aged about twenty-eight years, slight built, dark hair, blue eyes, good teeth, medium face, no whiskers. Dressed as follows: No hat, no coat, gray vest, gray pants, Congress gaiters, white socks. Found on the person the following articles: A bunch of keys, white-handled knife, a hand looking-glass, with the letters M W on it. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 142.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1867.

The body of an unknown man, supposed to be Joseph Brocks, was run over by Fire Engine No. 12, in front of Tammany Hall Saturday night, aged about forty-eight years, stout built, brown hair, gray eyes, full face, moustache and goatee, dressed as follows: brown felt hat, no coat, brown woolen vest, brown woolen pants, leather shoes, blue striped muslin undershirt and brown woolen drawers. Found on the person the following articles: a pack of playing cards, a piece of plug tobacco and one penny. Body now lying at the New-York Hospital for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESIRABLE kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOODALL'S CELEBRATED LONDON
PLAYING CARDS.
A FULL LINE OF EXQUISITE DESIGNS.
For sale by VICTOR E. MAUGER, No. 110 Reade-st., New-York.

FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS, NEW styles of all descriptions, for sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WALRAVEN
OFFERS
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
WINDOW SHADES,
And LINENS,
In qualities unsurpassed and
Prices undeniably low.
No. 686 Broadway.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE SOUTHERN FAMINE RELIEF FUND:

Amount as per last acknowledgment	$231,356 33
Amount received since	4,152 84
Total	$235,489 17

For particulars see *Commercial Advertiser* of this date.

AWAY WITH SPECTACLES.
OLD EYES MADE NEW
easily, without doctor or medicine. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st., New-York.

AWAY WITH UNCOMFORTABLE TRUSSES—COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, in sealed envelope, on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense." Book 400 pages, $1 50, sent by mail. No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Books of subscription to the capital stock of this Company are now open at the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, New-York. Early application is requisite for stock, as the books will shortly be closed.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President.
HENRY C. CARTER, First Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

ASK YOUR GROCER
FOR
TIEMANN'S LAUNDRY BLUE.

STRAWBERRY AND MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
in aid of
ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH,
to be held at the
EVERETT ROOMS,
Broadway, corner 34th-st.,
on
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
June 18 and 19, 1867.
MUSIC BY DODWORTH'S BAND,
commencing at 7 o'clock each evening.
Tickets of admission for both evenings, 25 cents.

ALL BAD SMELLS DISAPPEAR BY USING
PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT.
Cheap! Durable! Instantaneous. Agency, 4 Dey-st.

AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT
COMPANY BONDS,
GUARANTEED BY THE
CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

The bonds are for $1,000 each, due July 1, 1886. Interest at 7 per cent., payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in the City of New-York. They have coupons attached, and can be held either as registered bonds or as bearer bonds, as the holder may from time to time elect.

These bonds are issued for land purchases and improvements in Communipaw Bay, under the authority of the State of New-Jersey, on the extensive water-front of the Company, and in connection with the improvements of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

The punctual payment of the principal and interest of the bonds is guaranteed by the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

These bonds can be had at par, and the accrued interest, of SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York.

Any further information desired can be obtained on application at the same place, where a copy of the bond can be seen.

JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSON,
JOHN C. GREEN,
MOSES TAYLOR,
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The first of three brilliant papers on "Presidential Nominations," by JAMES PARTON, "The Life of Parke Godwin," "A Day with Richard Cobden," "The Battle of Monmouth," are part of the Rich table of contents.
For sale by the AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY and all newsmen.

UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT.—The annual commencement will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, June 18, at 8 o'clock, in the large chapel of the University, on Washington-square. All persons interested are invited to be present.
ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., Chancellor.

IF YOU HAVE THE DYSPEPSIA, HEADache, dizziness, costiveness, piles, oppression after eating, sour rising, or any indigestion or biliousness, if you do not thank us after using HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, we will forfeit the price of the box. Sold at No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, and everywhere.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW VOLUME BY LOUISA MUHLBACH.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, New-York,
PUBLISH THIS DAY.
HENRY VIII. AND HIS COURT,
OR, CATHARINE PARR.
An Historical Novel.
By L. MUHLBACH.
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BY L. MUHLBACH
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D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, New-York,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
THE CULTURE DEMANDED BY MODERN LIFE.
A SERIES OF ADDRESSES AND ARGUMENTS ON THE CLAIMS OF SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION.
Edited, with an Introduction on Mental Discipline in Education,
By EDWARD L. YOUMANS, M. D.
1 volume, 12mo. Cloth. Price, $2 25.

Most of the Lectures in this volume have not been before published in this country, and the authors of several have kindly revised their productions for this work. It may be added, that several of the discussions are important, not only as presenting the claims and educational value of their subjects, but also as suggesting the best methods of their study. Prof. Liebig's late lecture on the "Development of Ideas in Physical Science," has so direct a bearing upon the position and claims of science, especially in this country, as to deserve a place in the present collection; and an excellent translation of it has been expressly made for this volume.

CONTENTS:
Introduction—On Mental Discipline in Education.
Prof. Tyndall on the Study of Physics.
Prof. Huxley on the Study of Botany.
Prof. Huxley on the Study of Zoölogy.
Dr. James Paget on the Study of Physiology.
Dr. Faraday on the Education of the Judgment.
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Mr. Herbert Spencer on Political Education.
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E. L. Youmans on the Scientific Study of Human Nature.

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NOS. 443 AND 445 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
PUBLISH THIS DAY.
CHRISTIANITY AND ITS CONFLICTS,
ANCIENT AND MODERN.
By E. E. MARCY, A. M.
1 volume, 12mo. Cloth. Price $2.

In offering the present volume to the public, the author has aimed to display Christianity as it was established by Jesus, as it has been developed and perpetuated by the Apostles and their successors, and to correct the erroneous impressions which so generally exist respecting it. He has also endeavored to exhibit a general outline of the various conflicting elements which have been arrayed against the Christian system up to the present time.

THE NEW MAGAZINE.
THE NORTHERN MONTHLY
AND NEW-JERSEY MAGAZINE.
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The first of three brilliant papers on "Presidential Nominations," by JAMES PARTON, "The Life of Parke Godwin," "A Day with Richard Cobden," "The Battle of Monmouth," are part of the Rich table of contents.
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We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

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DEALER IN TOWN BONDS AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

ELECTION NOTICE.
UNION PETROLEUM COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 4, 1867.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Union Petroleum Company, of New-York, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of F. RUID, Esq., No. 74 Broadway, Room No. 18, on TUESDAY, June 18. The polls will be open from 12 noon to 1 P. M. The transfer-book will be closed from 8th inst.
A. CURTISS, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1867.
REDEMPTION OF COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.—Under directions from the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that the Compound Interest Notes bearing date June 10, 1864, and payable three years after date, will now be received at this office for redemption. Interest on the notes will cease on their maturity, and holders will be paid in the order of presentation, after verification of the amount claimed to be due.
The notes must be put up in packages of one hundred, each denomination separately. Schedules may be had on application at this office.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 27, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, the polls opening at 11 o'clock A. M., and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on SATURDAY, June 8, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, June 20, 1867.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS HAVING THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, BEARING SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.—These bonds are regarded by savings and other institutions, for a long investment, as the most desirable of all the Government securities. For sale by
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 33 Wall-st.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, May 22, 1867.
THE INTEREST WHICH WILL BECOME due on the first Monday of July next upon Stock of the State of Illinois will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York from the 1st to the 16th, inclusive, of July A. D. 1867.
GEO. W. SMITH, State Treasurer.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA,
No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad, due July 1, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President C. P. R. R.

OFFICE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 4, 1867.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 1, 1867.
THE INTEREST ON THE DEBT OF the State of Tennessee falling due on the 1st of July, 1867, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank in the City of New-York.
G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA,
No. 54 William-st., New York.
THE 7 PER CENT. COUPONS (BONDS of 1882) of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, due July 1, will be paid at the banking-house of EUGENE KELLY & CO., No. 24 Nassau-st.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President C. P. R. R.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, June 15, 1867.
SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE coupons, due July 1, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYKE, Assistant Treasurer.

CINCINNATI AND INDIANA RAILROAD bonds, and Western Railroad securities generally, bought and sold by
WM. C. EGLESTON,
No. 54 William-st.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF SECOND Mortgage Twenty-year 7 PER CENT. BONDS of the MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, at a price making them a desirable investment.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE WESTERN Pacific Railroad Company, of California, due the 1st inst., will be paid in gold, less Government tax, on MONDAY, the 17th inst., on presentation to
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
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U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
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Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

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NO. 73 BROADWAY, COR. RECTOR-ST.
CAPITAL.......$1,000,000.
(All paid in and securely invested.)
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be withdrawn at any time.
THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as Receiver, Executor, Trustee for Married Women, Guardian for Infants, and is a LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into Court.
It will receive Registry and Transfer Books, and act as Agent to pay Coupons and Dividends; also as Trustee in Railroad Mortgages, and will take charge of and manage Estates.
ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, ANDREW V. STOUT, Vice-Presidents.

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GEO. G. WILLIAMS, HENRY STOKES,
HORACE F. CLARK, HENRY E. DAVIES,
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AMASA J. PARKER, JAMES FORSYTH,
ALLEN MUNROE, JONATH'N W. FREEMAN,
WILLIAM F. RUSSELL, JOHN MAGEE.
WM. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.
CHARLES T. CARLTON, Ass't Secretary.
W. H. PECKHAM, Counsel.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,
JUNE 15, 1867.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.
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AND DEALERS IN
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No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.
For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and receive $12 25 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and receive $38 75 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and receive $8 55 DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1,000.

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IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS AND BONDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED SIXTEEN YEARS.

NEW-YORK AND LONG ISLAND BRIDGE COMPANY.—An adjourned meeting of said Company will be held at the office of Isaac D. Colman, No. 14 Park-place, on MONDAY, the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon.
ISAAC D. COLMAN, Secretary pro tem.
NEW-YORK, June 10, 1867.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1867.
THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the Preferred and Common Stock, and the same, free of Government tax, will be paid on the 1st day of July next, at this office.
The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M. June 20, 1867, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 5th day of July.
C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 14, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of all tax, payable on MONDAY, 1st of July next.
The transfer-books will be closed from June 17 until July 8, 1867.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK,
June 17, 1867.
Interest on deposits for six and three months previous to the 1st day of July, 1867, has been declared at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 6 per cent. on sums over $500, which will be paid to depositors on and after the 15th day of July, 1867. Interest not called for will be added to the principal, and draw interest from the 1st day of July.
Bank opens daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Now occupying their NEW FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
SIX PER CENT. interest, free from tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. $1 received. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M. Interest commences July 1. German spoken.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 1,280 BROADWAY,
Southeast corner of West 33d-st.
Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. Deposits received of any sum from 25 cents to $5,000. Rate of interest 6 per cent., free from Government tax.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, President.
JOHN H. MORRIS, Maj.-Gen. ALEX. SHALER, Vice-Presidents.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight,
Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. interest paid on sums from $5 to $5,000. Money deposited now will bear interest from July 1.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, OF WILLIAMSBURGH,
Corner of South 7th and 1st sts.
Money deposited now draws interest from the 1st of July. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from five to five thousand dollars, free of tax.
Bank open daily.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.
THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.
POPULAR PRICES.
Superior accommodations for families and gentlemen. Board $4 per day; $25 per week. Baggage-master and omnibuses at station on arrival of trains. Address LELAND BROTHERS, or S. LELAND & CO., Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.

McDONOUGH HOUSE, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—The above first-class hotel having been thoroughly renovated the present season, is now in readiness for the reception of guests. The rooms are commodious, finely furnished and well ventilated.
The "Forest City" is unsurpassed for its quiet and inviting beauty by any place on the Connecticut River. Accessible from New-York by steamboat or cars; charges moderate. Rooms can be engaged by addressing DICKINSON & CRAIG, Middletown, Conn.

PAVILION CLUB HOUSE, (LATE PAVILION HOTEL,) ISLIP, L. I.—This well-known house has recently changed hands, and is now open for the reception of guests. Families will find at this establishment spacious rooms, an excellent table, prompt attendance, and all the other accommodations of a first-class hotel. Terms reasonable. Apply to or address JOHN M. STELLENWERF, at the Club House.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, OCEANPORT, NEAR LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This delightful Summer resort having been newly furnished throughout, is now open. This house is of easy access to the ocean for sea-bathing; &c. As there is no bar, all the quiet of a private family will be secured to the guests. For board, apply on the premises, or at No. 76 5th-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A REMOVAL.
MINER, STEVENS & CO. have removed temporarily their carriage ware rooms from No. 406 Broadway to the Church Building, corner of Grand and Crosby sts., one block east of Broadway, where they have for sale a large assortment of carriages and light wagons of their own City make, of superior quality, at reduced prices. Their factory is at No. 115 to 121 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, with a handsome light English phaeton, harness, robes, &c.; complete for a gentleman's turn-out; also, a stylish black horse, good in single or double harness, or for the saddle. Apply at RYERSON & BROWN'S livery stable, in West 32d-st., below 6th-av.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A SECOND-HAND ROCKaway. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, No. 125 West 32d-st., a few doors west of 6th-av.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

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SCARFS, TIES
AND
CRAVATS,
IN NEW AND
FASHIONABLE FABRIC,
FROM THE LEADING
MAGAZINS DU MODE
OF
LONDON AND PARIS.
The largest and most elegant assortment ever offered in the UNITED STATES,
AT
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 BROADWAY.

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AND
HOSIERY,
LIGHT AND LUXURIOUS,
in
REAL BALBRIGGAN
and
LISLE THREAD.
In tasteful patterns, particularly suited to the
FASHIONABLE
and
FASTIDIOUS,
At
UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

BATHING, BOATING
AND
BASE BALL SUITS
OF NEW AND UNIQUE DESIGNS
on hand and made to order from patterns imported especially for this purpose
AT
UNION ADAMS',
No. 637 Broadway.

SMILLIE & CO.,
NO. 763 BROADWAY.
REMNANTS.
We shall offer every description of REMNANTS at an IMMENSE REDUCTION, on MONDAY, June 17. For the convenience of ladies we will have a separate counter.
BLACK SILKS
FOR SUITS, CLOAKS, SACQUES, &c., &c.
At a great reduction.
SMILLIE & CO.,
NO. 763 BROADWAY.

SMILLIE & CO.,
NO. 763 BROADWAY.
GLOVE DEPARTMENT.
Just received an entire new assortment of the
ANGELE OR SEAMLESS
KID GLOVES.
(System Josephine Perfected.)
IN ALL THE LATEST SHADES.
SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway.

AT GAYNOR'S ONLY STORE,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
WALKING SUITS.
We invite ladies to take a peep at our window and see what we have got in the above line.
We have just received our Summer importation, and are prepared to accommodate ladies with the latest Paris style.
CORSETS.
We have the largest and most elegant assortment of Corsets in the United States.
GAYNOR,
Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
No connection whatever with any other store.

MACKENZIE'S ELEGANT
SILK SACQUES AND CIRCULARS.
THE "QUEEN" at $20.
THE "ISABELLA CATOLICA" at $25.
THE "MARIA OF RUSSIA" at $30.
LLAMA LACE POINTS from $25 to $100.
No. 2 CLINTON-PLACE,
8th-st., one door from Broadway.

1,000 DOZEN HEMSTITCH LINEN handkerchiefs, (bought at a sacrifice,) will be sold at half their value.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

R. H. MACY.
NOW OPENING.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LINENS,
WHITE GOODS, FLANNELS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW GOODS,
LATEST SPRING STYLES AND SHAPES,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
SPECIALTY.
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS.
REAL LACE AND
LLAMA LACE PARASOL COVERS,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
PARASOLS AND SUN-UMBRELLAS.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF BEST QUALITY RIBBONS, VELVET RIBBONS, VELVETS, DRESS-TRIMMINGS IN ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES, BUTTONS, NOTIONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES.
DESCHAMP'S BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S SIZES, ALL SELECTED COLORS, AND EVERY PAIR WARRANTED,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
No. 66 14TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs.,
Nos. 204 and 206 6TH-AV.,
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES.
WHITE EMBROIDERED MUSLIN ROBES, WITH SHAWLS TO MATCH.
WHITE EMBROIDERED BASQUES, WAISTS AND ZOUAVES, TRIMMED WITH CLUNY AND VALENCIENNES LACE.
FRENCH EMBROIDERED BREAKFAST SETS, COLLARS AND CUFFS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have for sale at popular prices an elegant assortment of
AXMINSTER,
MOQUETTE,
WILTON,
VELVET,
BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY
CARPETS,
of the newest and latest designs,
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THEIR RETAIL TRADE.
BROADWAY and 10TH-ST.

SUMMER VELVETEEN
FOR
WALKING AND TRAVELING DRESSES.
LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES,
Will be opened on
MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1867.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF UNDERGARMENTS
FOR
LADIES AND CHILDREN.
ALSO
WALKING SUITS, TRAVELING DRESSES, MORNING WRAPPERS IN CAMBRIC, LAWN AND SWISS MUSLINS, CHILDREN'S PIQUE AND POPLIN SUITS, SILK, CLOTH AND MARSEILLES SACQUES, INFANTS' EMBROIDERED CLOAKS, TUCKED AND EMBROIDERED DRESSES, BAPTISMAL ROBES, &c., &c.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

AT RETAIL.
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
SUMMER UNDERSHIRTS
AND DRAWERS,
ENGLISH AND GERMAN HOSIERY,
NOVELTIES IN
SCARFS,
TIES
AND BOWS,
LINEN SACKS AND DUSTERS,
GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.,
SILK AND GINGHAM UMBRELLAS,
SHIRTS AND COLLARS,
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER
of the finest materials, and fitting warranted, at the Shirt and Collar Depot,
No. 41 Fulton-st., corner of Pearl-st.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

UNDERGARMENTS.—$10,000 WORTH OF Chemises, Night-dresses, Drawers, Slips, Waists, and Robes, closing out at cost to make room for other goods.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

DRY GOODS

POPULAR STOCK.
RICH PARIS GRENADINES,
GAZE DE SOIES,
BAREGE GRENADINES,
MOZAMBIQUES and FRENCH MOHAIRS,
RICH PARIS PRINTED ORGANDIE ROBES,
FULL PATTERNS $6 TO $8 THE ROBE,
(Value—$12 to $18.)
FINE PRINTED JACONETS,
25 cents per yard.
TRAVELING DRESS MATERIALS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL-ST., CORNER MERCER.

SHAWLS,
FOR SUMMER WEAR,
FANCY SILK GRENADINE,
FRENCH CASHMERE WOOL,
GRENADINE BAREGE,
SHETLAND,
And various other fashionable fabrics in
SUMMER SHAWLS,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
TO CLOSE THE SEASON.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

GREAT BARGAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering their entire balance of stock at
RETAIL,
OF
CLOAKS, SACKS, JACKETS,
AND OPERA GARMENTS,
AT PRICES GREATLY REDUCED,
Consisting of
ALL THE LATEST PARIS SHAPES
Imported this season, in
CLOTH, SILK, LACE,
AND OTHER
FASHIONABLE FABRICS.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

MEDIUM AND RICH
BLACK SILKS,
FOR
MANTILLAS,
BASQUES,
and WALKING SUITS,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES!
AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

REAL
THREAD LACE POINTES
AND
LLAMA LACE DITTO,
IN
BLACK AND WHITE,
THE FINEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY,
AND AT THE
LOWEST PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have just received their Spring importations of
PRINTED LINENS
AND
LINEN DRESS GOODS,
Which they offer at prices considerably lower than those of last season.
THE PATTERNS, which are all new and very pretty have been printed for and are confined to us exclusively.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
NO. 748 BROADWAY.

5,000 REAL CLUNY LACE COLLARS, 75 cents, warranted worth $1 50 and $2.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Bonnet Ribbons at still lower prices to-day.
Bonnet Silks, Materials and Colored Crapes, cheap.
Millinery Laces, half regular prices.
New French Flowers, every morning.
Straw Braids, Cords and Tassels half last week's prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Hundreds of Plain, Figured and Beaded Umbrellas and Parasols at greatly reduced prices.
Plain Parasols, 62½c., 75c., $1, $1 25 and $1 50.
Lined Parasols, $2, $2 25 and $2 50.
Beaded Parasols, $1 50, $1 75 and $2.
Beaded Parasols, lined, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75 and upward.
FANS, FANS, FANS, FANS.
Unusual Bargains in Fans. Call and inspect.
Ladies' Satchels cheap. From auction.
Yankee Notions, Corsets and Skirts, &c.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Ladies' Dress Trimmings, every description. Some new styles to-day.
The cheapest Colored, White and Black Ribbon Velvets in this City. Complete lines every shade.
Gimps, Ornaments and Buttons in endless variety.
Line of Cheap Black Crapes.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
The cheapest Thread and Silk Gloves this season.
Ladies' Silk Mitts, at 20c., 25c., 38c., 50c. and 75c. per pair, and upward. Bargains.
Some of the Finest Ladies' Mitts manufactured.
Kid Glove Stock well assorted from 44c.
Our best Kid Glove price unaltered.
Hosiery. Hosiery. Prices down.
Cheap Flouncings, Edgings, Insertings, Collars, Cuffs, and Sleeves. Beautiful assortment.
Linen Handkerchiefs, 10c., 12c., 15c., 20c., and 25c. each.
Ladies' Ties. Great bargains.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Straw Goods, Straw Goods, Straw Goods.
Prices Down. Down with the Prices.
We can convey no idea by quotations about the Reduction of Prices in this Department.
Come and see. We have every shape and desirable Braid at about one-fourth last month's prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

3,500 YARDS EMBROIDERED (AND Machine Edging and Insertion, new fresh patterns, just opened, at half the usual prices.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES.
COTTON AND LINEN SHEETINGS in all widths.
NAPKINS, DOYLIES, TOWELS, in great variety.
SHIRTING LINEN of superior quality.
Also, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES and BLANKETS, BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS!
Embracing the LATEST STYLES and shades of color, at very low prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
LORD AND TAYLOR'S.
A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF SUMMER HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS.
Gloves, Ties, Scarfs, Cravats, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c., &c., at retail.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S.
ORGANDIES BY THE YARD AND ROBE,
AT ONE-HALF COST OF IMPORTATION.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
In the
LADIES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S.
Much below cost of importation.
Choice styles of Grenadines by the yard; also, robes in select patterns,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

A GREAT SACRIFICE
IN MOURNING GOODS,
FROM AUCTION.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES, in every quality.
6-4 DELAINES, $1 per yard, worth $1 50.
6-4 DELAINES, $1 25 per yard, worth $1 75.
5-4 TAMISE CLOTH, $1 25 per yard, worth $1 75.
BLACK ALPACAS, 4s. per yard, worth 6s.
BLACK ALPACAS, 5s. per yard, worth 7s.
BLACK ALPACAS, 6s. per yard, worth 8s.
4-4 PLAID LUSTRES, 40 cents per yard, worth 75c.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, in the most beautiful styles, below cost.
BLACK WORSTED HERMAINE, yard wide, $1, worth $1 50.
FRENCH LAWNS and ORGANDIE MUSLINS, 3s., worth 6s.
PLAIN and FIGURED GRENADINES, 50c., worth 87½c.
N. B.—One case 5-4 COLORADO CLOTH, $6 per dress, worth $10.
A lot of REAL SEWING-SILK SHAWLS, a splendid bargain. Wholesale buyers invited.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts., (opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.)

BLACK THREAD LACES, VAILS, COIFfures and Barbes. Point, Cluny and Point Applique Laces at remarkably low prices.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

AT KINZEY'S,
NO. 645 BROADWAY.
ONLY STORE. GREAT BARGAINS.
REDUCING STOCK TO ENLARGE THE STORE.
CLOSING-OUT. STRAW GOODS,
EVERY STYLE AND SHAPE.
BOYS' AND MISSES' HATS,
LADIES' BONNETS.
STRAW HATS CLOSING OUT; 6c., 25c., 40c., 50c., 63c., 75c., 88c.
SUN AND SHADE HATS.
BEST WILLOW SHAKERS, 15c.
SACRIFICE ON RIBBONS.
RIBBONS, 3c., 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c. per yard.
WIDE RICH BONNET RIBBONS, 25c.
DRESS TRIMMINGS CLOSING.
VELVET RIBBONS 25c. PIECE.
WIDE NOTTINGHAM CURTAIN LACES, 25c.
PLAID AND STRIPED MUSLINS AT COST.
LINEN TOWELS AND NAPKINS AT COST.
MARSEILLES, SPLENDID GOODS, 50c.
PARASOLS AT COST.
SUN UMBRELLAS AT COST.
TO REDUCE STOCK.
CLUNY LACES, 6c., 8c., 10c.
SILK LACE VAILS, 6c. to $2.
BANDS AND EDGINGS.
CLOSING OUT. HANDKERCHIEFS.
500 DOZENS HANDKERCHIEFS, 4c., 6c., 8c., 10c.
HEMSTITCH HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½c.
NEEDLEWORK HANDKERCHIEFS, 20c., 25c.
GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 20c.
SILK LACE BARBES, 6c. to 25c.
PANIC PRICES.
FINE LINEN COLLARS, 3c.
FINE LINEN SETS, 15c.
BARGAINS.
1,000 DOZENS 200-YARD SPOOL COTTONS, 3c.
20,000 PAPERS NEEDLES, 3c. PAPER.
PINS, 14 ROWS, 4c. PAPER.
15,000 CARDS HOOKS AND EYES, 1c. CARD.
DRESS BUTTONS, 3c., 6c. DOZEN.
HOSIERY.
150 DOZENS LADIES' HEAVY HOSE, 12½c.
200 DOZENS GENTS' HEAVY HOSE, 12½c.
200 DOZENS MISSES' HEAVY HOSE, 12½c.
PANIC PRICES.
$1 KID GLOVES AT 50c.
$1 75 KID GLOVES AT $1.
LOTS OF GLOVES AT 15c., 20c. PAIR.
LOT FINE LINEN FANS, SPOTTED, 10c.
CLOSING OUT.
2,000 BOXES GENTS' ENAMELED PAPER COLLARS, 10c. BOX.
LADIES' TUCKED PAPER COLLARS, 10c. DOZEN.
CLOSING LACE COLLARS.
CLOSING LACE HANDKERCHIEFS.
CURTAINS, MUSLINS, EMBROIDERED, 20c.
LOT COLORED CHAMBRAYS AT 15c. YARD.
LOTS OF OTHER GOODS CLOSING OUT CHEAP.
WM. KINZEY,
NO. 645 BROADWAY, SECOND DOOR ABOVE BLEECKER-ST.

QUILTS, BEDDING, &c.
SHEETING, TOWELS, NAPKINS.
Heavy Barnsley Linen Sheeting, in 54 inch, 72 inch, 80 inch and 90 inch widths.
Also 80 inch Fine Linen Sheeting, $1 12 per yard; 10-4 fine linen Sheeting, $1 30 per yard.
10-4 and 11-4 Huguenot Sheeting, 60c., 65c. per yard.
FINE COTTON SHEETING,
6-4 wide 28c., 8-4 wide 38c., 10-4 wide 48c.
PILLOW-CASE LINEN AND COTTON
SHEETS AND PILLOW-CASES,
on hand and made to order.
TOWELS AND TOWELING,
DIAPER, HUCK, BATH, RED BORDER,
FRINGED AND GERMAN DAMASK TOWELS.
Also TOWELLING by the yard, of every description, Nursery, Diaper, Napkins, Doilies, &c.; Scotch, Loom and Barnsley Damask.
QUILTS, COMFORTABLES, BLANKETS.
An immense stock of all sizes of
WHITE AND COLORED MARSEILLES QUILTS,
CROCHET SPREADS,
COLORED ALHAMBRA SPREADS,
LANCASTER AND HEAVY JACQUARD QUILTS,
PATENT UMBRELLA MOSQUITO NETS FOR BEDS,
FEATHERS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS.
PURE CURLED HAIR, MOSS, HUSK,
SEA-GRASS AND STRAW
MATTRESSES, &c.
A full assortment of
IRON FURNITURE.
Buyers for hotels, boarding-houses, public institutions and private families will do well to examine our immense stock and extremely low prices. Many of the above goods we are offering at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.
All goods warranted as represented.
WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st., New-York.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S,
No. 739 BROADWAY, (opposite Astor-place.)
NOW OPEN.
Summer novelties for children, POPLIN and PIQUE SUITS, ROBES, GABRIELLE, CLOAKS, CAPS, SLIPS, WAISTS, APRONS, BLANKETS, BIBS, SHOES, CORSETS, SPENCERS, &c., ready-made and made to order. New style of SUN BONNETS.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S,
Broadway, (opposite Astor-place.)
LADIES' DRESSING SACKS, SPENCERS and SETS, GORED SKIRTS and UNDER-GARMENTS, large stock of EMBROIDERED YOKES, CHEMISE BANDS, &c., &c.
INITIALS and MONOGRAMS EMBROIDERED to ORDER FOR HANDKERCHIEFS, TABLE LINEN and BEDCLOTHES, EMBROIDERIES, STAMPING and STAMPED GOODS.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
Examine our Straw Goods: Cheapest in the City.
No advance on narrow Bonnet Ribbons.
We sell cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call; it will pay you.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

2,500 YARDS REAL VALENCIENNES Edgings, Laces and Insertions, at less than gold prices.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

MACKENZIE'S ELEGANT
SILK SACKS.
THE "QUEEN," at $20.
THE "ISABELLA CATOLICA," at $25.
THE "MARIA OF RUSSIA," at $30.
LLAMA LACE POINTS, from $25 to $100.
No. 2 CLINTON-PLACE,
8th-st., one door from Broadway.

GRENADINE BAREGES
LESS THAN EVER.
LE BOUTILLIER BROS. have just bought THREE CASES OF SUPERIOR QUALITY GRENADINE BAREGE, which they can sell at LESS THAN COST IN GOLD. Also, OTHER DRESS GOODS at prices as low as ever they were.
No. 423 Broadway and No. 305 Canal-st.

GREAT REDUCTION.
H. V. MYERS,
No. 653 BROADWAY,
WILL SELL HIS STOCK OF ENGLISH STRAW GOODS, NEAPOLITAN CHIP, AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION ON FORMER PRICES. ENTIRE NEW SHAPES FOR THE WATERING-PLACES, JUST OUT.

LINENS, TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, Towelings, Hdkfs., Muslins, Blankets, Quilts, &c., at retail, low. GRAHAM'S Linen Warehouse, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, bet. Broadway and Cooper Institute.

DRY GOODS.

CURTAIN MATERIALS
AND FURNITURE COVERINGS,
NEW STYLES,
LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES IN
WALNUT AND GILT,
CHINTZES, DIMITIES, &c.
SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
between 11th and 12th sts.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE SACRIFICE,
PURCHASED FROM THE ASSIGNEE OF A BANKRUPT.
POSITIVELY GIVING THE GOODS AWAY.
100 PIECES PURE GOAT'S HAIR AND LINEN CHECKS, A MOST BEAUTIFUL FABRIC, 40 CENTS PER YARD.
200 PERCALE ROBES DE PATTI, $5 PER ROBE.
All these are the greatest bargains offered in fine goods in our recollection. Ladies should call early.
W. JACKSON, Importer,
No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co's.

MILLINERY.

W. L. MACAULEY, NO. 897 BROADWAY, between 19th and 20th sts. The latest novelties in Bonnets and Round Hats, including "Gascon," "Retrousse," "Bergere," "Chapeau des Courses," and the new English Bronze Hats, with Feathers to match.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
AUCTION NOTICE.
SUPERB SALE
OF
REAL SEVRES PORCELAIN CABINETS, &c.,
Relics of Marie Antoinette and Louis XVI., of France.
To be sold for the benefit of the Woman's Hospital, On THURSDAY, June 20, at 11 o'clock, at the "Leeds Art Galleries," Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, cor. 12th-st.
Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On WEDNESDAY, June 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence, No. 19 7th-av.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
ON THURSDAY, June 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence, No. 174 East 24th-st.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON
WEDNESDAY, the 19th of June next, at 12 M.,
AT STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.,
THE REVENUE STEAM PROPELLERS
KANKAKEE, KEWANEE AND ASHUELOT.
Three years old, built of the best material, consisting of live oak, white oak, locust and cedar; copper-fastened and coppered; diagonally braced with iron 3½ inches by ½ inch thick. Two masts, bowsprit, jibboom, foreyard, topsail and topgallant yards. Have full suits of sails, standing and running rigging complete; well found in chains, anchors, hawsers, boats, &c.
Two oscillating engines, 36x30 inches, with appurtenances complete. Tubular boiler, 15x12 feet, in good order, and built of the best quality charcoal iron. Composition propeller, 8 feet diameter.
The vessels are in complete order, and can be sent to sea at small expense.
Length over all, 138 feet. Breadth of beam, 26 feet 6 inches. Depth of hold, 11 feet.
Information regarding these vessels can be given by the undersigned, or they can be examined at their dock, at Staten Island (officers being in charge to give facilities to all wishing to inspect them) after MONDAY, the 3d of June next.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, Collector of Customs.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.
THIS DAY, (Monday,) June 17, at 11½ o'clock, in front of store No. 37 South-st.:
1,000 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons, balance cargo *Lizzie Garrow*.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 19 AND 20, AT OUR STORE NO. 37 NASSAU-ST., OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M. EACH DAY, GREAT CLOSING SALE OF CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, PEDESTALS, VASES, &c., &c., &c., THE IMPORTATION OF F. ZANNONI & CO.
This assortment is composed of an entire invoice just received from Italy, comprising pedestals, columns, vases and tazzas, richly carved and ornamented with real artistic and new designs. Also, the entire stock of the above firm, consisting of about 40 magnificent and valuable groups, figures and busts of Carrara marble, alabaster, Parian and bronze clocks and statuettes, classical urns, Bohemian glassware, &c., groups of animals, and a large variety of small articles of real merit and beauty. Sale positive, as the owner is going to Europe. On exhibition, with descriptive catalogue, Monday, June 17.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT AT PLEASANT VALLEY, WITH WATER-FRONT, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 18, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:
PLEASANT VALLEY, NEW-JERSEY.—The residence of Judge Barnard, situated directly on the water, only five minutes from either Pleasant Valley or Fort Lee Landings. Large frame double house, containing 15 rooms, besides kitchen, &c., stables, fine hothouse and grapery, bathing-house, all in good order, twelve acres of land laid out in lawn, garden and pasturage; splendid view of the river for miles; altogether a very desirable residence for business men, as it is within half an hour's sail. Maps and permits to view the premises at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer, Office No. 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.
76 BUILDING PLOTS AT BERGEN POINT, N. J.—By the New-Jersey Central Railroad from foot of Liberty-st., New-York; time, twenty minutes. Will sell, on TUESDAY, June 18, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the ground, 76 valuable building plots, situated as above, on Avenue V, 3d, 4th and 5th sts. The above property is surrounded by fine improvements: the neighborhood is first-class; the view from the property is grand, overlooking the Bay and Harbor of New-York, Staten Island, Newark City and Bay, &c., &c. The access to this property is first-class, by the New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., New-York; time, twenty minutes; also by dummy steam cars every hour during the day, and by steamboat to the Point every hour; also, only two blocks from the Bergen Point Plank Road, one of the finest drives in Hudson County; title perfect; terms easy. For particulars apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, 26 Pine-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
ON TUESDAY, JUNE 18, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, the entire contents of a large house, removed to the store No. 724 Broadway for convenience of sale. Embracing elegant parlor suites in ebony and gilt frames, covered with crimson silk reps, carved rosewood suite, (made by Belter,) covered in blue and gold brocatel, four French plate mirrors, six elegant carved black-walnut French bedsteads and rich bureaus to match, with best hair mattresses, bolsters, pillows, blankets, sheets, towels, spreads, napkins, table-cloths, &c., centre-table, oak and black-walnut Pillow extension-tables, armoire wardrobes, lounges, bookcases, all the carpets of the house, nearly new. Also, fifty Brussels and velvet carpets and oil-cloths, sent in for this sale, large quantity of rich China and cut-glass ware, plated-ware and kitchen furniture. Sale peremptory.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
COUNTRY SEAT IN THE VILLAGE OF WESTCHESTER AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
A country seat, with five acres of ground, handsomely laid out and well shaded, situate on the southeast corner of Union-avenue and the road leading from West Farms to Westchester, in the village of Westchester, N. Y. The house is two-story and basement, 30x40 feet, with two extensions; has bath-room, water-closet and range; the grounds are well stocked with both large and small fruits; there is a good stable and other necessary outbuildings; the location is healthy.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE BROADWAY CORNER AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, June 18, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y.
BROADWAY, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF 31ST-ST.—5 lots together, 105 ft. 8 in. on Broadway, 98 ft. 9 in. rear, 123 ft. 4 in. on 31st-st., and 85 ft. 6½ in. on south side. Map and full particulars at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF FOUR LOTS ON EAST 61ST-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 20, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, to close an estate:
EAST 61ST-ST.—Four valuable lots, north side 61st-st., 175 feet east of Madison-av., each lot 25 feet front and rear by 100 feet 5 inches in depth.
Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—BY GERARD, BETTS & CO., Auctioneers.—Will be sold at public auction on FRIDAY, June 21, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the store No. 154 Reade-st., New-York, the entire stock of merchandise, machinery, store and office fixtures, &c., of Richard Davies, consisting in part of teas, ground coffee and spices; coffee and spice mixings; one steam-engine and boiler, 12 to 15-horse power; three coffee roasters complete; three power mills, shafting and belting, and everything necessary to carry on the coffee and spice business.
HOSEA F. CLARK, Assignee.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, in a small family, by a respectable young woman with the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK FOR A hotel or Summer house by a respectable woman as meat or pastry cook; understands her business thoroughly; has the best recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, nurse and seamstress, or waitress; operate on a machine; City or country; best City references. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; will assist in washing and ironing if required; will be found obliging in whatever is required of her; over four years' steady reference. No. 551 6th-av., 33d-st., in the baker's-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A STEADY, competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to go a short distance in the country with a private family. Call at her present employer's for reference, No. 27 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, pastry and baking; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 38 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit for children; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE young girl as nurse and seamstress; best of City reference. Call at No. 432 West 26th-st., second floor, back room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE REspectable, smart, competent, Protestant, Welsh and German girls; one as nurse and seamstress; the others as chambermaid and waitress, and first class cook; have good references; no objections to the country. Can be seen until engaged at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 107 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman who is thoroughly experienced in the care of infants; is most reliable to take charge of the nursery; is a good sewer; best of City reference. Apply at No. 290 6th-av. (in the hoop-skirt store,) between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young girls—one as first-class cook; understands soups, jellies and pastry; the other as chambermaid or waitress; both understand their business; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 333 East 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CApable girl, to do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general housework; will be found a neat and economical servant, an excellent washer and ironer, and highly recommended; either City or country. Apply at No. 123 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO EXCELlent servants, one as cook, the other as laundress or chambermaid and waitress, or would do the work together for a private family; have the best recommendations; no objection to country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches, soups, meats and desserts; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; a private family preferred. Call at her present employer's for reference, No. 27 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or as seamstress and operator on Wheeler and Wilson's; thoroughly understands the machine and family sewing; has good City reference; is a Protestant; prefers going to the country. Address for two days, SEAMSTRESS, No. 27 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK; will assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread, biscuit and pastry; can give good reference. Can be seen at No. 337 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches, including baking and pastry; boarding-house or hotel; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress; can take a waiter man's place; or as first-class chambermaid; City or country; City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A competent person who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker; would go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen at No. 84 7th-st., second floor, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl to do general housework, good plain cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 250 East 30th-st., corner of 2d-av., for two days.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., 25th-st., situations for a large number of recommended servants for private families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., of all nations; excellent waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, cooks of all kinds.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent girl as nurse and chambermaid, or to do housework, in the City or country; to be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation to take care of grown children or to wait on an invalid; has no objections to travel. Apply by letter or in person at No. 235 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITuation for a young woman living with her as waitress; she is sober, honest and very willing. Apply for two days at No. 41 West 34th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY LEAVING HOME WISHES to find a situation for a girl that she can highly recommend either as nurse or waiter. Call for two days or until engaged at No. 30 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English girl, a place to take care of a child and sew, or to travel with a lady. Can be seen at No. 258 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-class laundress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 214 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN HONEST German girl to do general housework. Inquire at No. 167 Forsyth-st., corner of Rivington-st.

WET NURSES.—MONTHLY AND SICK nurses, with reference and experience, want situations, at LOUIS & MRS. HANSON'S Nurse Agency, No. 5 6th-st., near 4th-av.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, NO. 404 6TH-av., between 24th and 25th sts., may be obtained meat and pastry cooks, cooks to wash, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids.

AT BEDELL'S NEW OFFICE, NO. 330 4th-av., may be found a number of first-class servants for City and country, both male and female.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man of good experience in England and this country; has good City references from last employers; no objections to the country. Address B. M., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A young, single, sober, steady man, late of Scotland; he is an experienced groom and careful driver; understands gardening; can milk; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from former employers. Address C. W., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single man; has long experience in the treatment of horses, harness and carriages; can give undoubted references from last employers, both City and country; is obliging. Address L. H., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN, A SITuation as coachman, is willing to make himself generally useful; well posted on farming work; good reference; country preferred. Address A. E., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a sober and industrious young man; fully understands his business; is willing to make himself useful to his employer; first-class reference given. Address T. C., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a steady, sober young man; is a good groom and a careful driver; will be found willing and obliging; the country preferred; has good City reference as to capability and honesty. Address J. S., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried man as coachman; a country situation preferred; no objection to the City; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen at the stables of S. Deitch, 38th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, has no objection to town or country; with good reference. Address, for two days, P. R., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young Swiss man as coachman; is willing to assist the gardener and to make himself useful around the house; good references from his last employer. Apply at No. 252 3d-av., near 22d-st., in the crockery-store.

WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER, a situation by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; is willing to make himself generally useful; has good City reference. Address R. M., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a respectable single man; will give the best of reference. Address J. McK., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN; perfectly understands the care of horses and gardening; is willing to make himself generally useful; has good reference. Address P. K., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man, on account of the family going to Europe; has unexceptionable City reference. Address THOMAS, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; has the best of reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 333 West 22d-st., to his last employer.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as porter or watchman; good reference given; salary no object; steady employment desired. Call for two days at No. 206 Broadway, Room No. 11.

WANTED—BY THE ADVERTISER, WITH good City reference, a situation as waiter in a private family, or employment in any light capacity. Address for three days D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by an experienced young man; wages moderate; is willing to make himself useful; good reference. Address B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend, by applying personally or by letter to J. C. BROWN, No. 896 Broadway, Room No. 1, or box No. 263 *Times* Office.

A FIRST-CLASS ARTIST, SCULPTOR, DEsires a situation as modeler and designer. Address SCULPTOR, No. 748 Broadway, piano rooms.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO IS thorough in book-keeping to have a situation as assistant book-keeper or entry clerk; can furnish best City references. Address G. BORCK, in Paine's College, No. 62 Bowery.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, ALL SMART competent girls with good references, American, English, Welsh, French, Scotch, German, Irish Protestant and others, for good situations and highest wages in City and country for private families, hotels, first-class boarding houses and Summer resorts; girls please notice they can be supplied without delay at Miss WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 107 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—IN A CLOTH HOUSE—AN EXPERIenced and first-class entry clerk; must write rapidly and figure correctly; the best references required; none other need apply. WEAVER, RICHARDSON & CO., Nos. 66 and 68 Reade-st.

WANTED—GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENdations immediately at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av., excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also for girls lately landed.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE, NO CHILDREN; man as plain gardener and coachman, wife for general housework; situation near the City and permanent. Apply at No. 218 Water-st., from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

WANTED—A BOY IN A LAW OFFICE, WHO can write a fair hand. Inquire at No. 104 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—WELL QUALIFIED TRAVELING agents; salary liberal. FINKLE & LYON S. M. Co., No. 537 Broadway, New-York.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS—GENERAL, special and local, wanted for the City of New-York and throughout the United States, by an established first-class Company, offering unusual advantages to agent and insurer; lucrative contracts to successful agents; instruction to inexperienced parties. Address with references, LIFE COMPANY, Box No. 6,767 New York Post-office.

A COMPETENT SECRETARY IS WANTed in an established Fire Insurance Company of this City. A gentleman of proper ability, controlling a large line of business, may find a position entirely agreeable. Address, with reference, Box No. 951 New-York Post-office.

SHIPPING.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $20 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL – CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF WASHINGTON.......WEDNESDAY.....June 19
CITY OF ANTWERP...........SATURDAY........June 22
CITY OF CORK.................WEDNESDAY.....June 26
CITY OF BOSTON.............SATURDAY.........June 29
CITY OF NEW-YORK.........WEDNESDAY.....July 3

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF WASHINGTON, of the Inman line, will sail from Pier 45 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, June 19, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

Rates of Passage—First cabin, $110; Steerage, $30—Currency.

JOHN G DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, sailing from Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

LOUISIANA, WEBSTER..........SATURDAY, June 22
THE QUEEN, GROGAN............SATURDAY, June 29
DENMARK, THOMSON..............SATURDAY, July 6
ERIN, HALL.............................SATURDAY, July 13

Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.

Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 26.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 3.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 10.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 17.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 24.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.........$150
Second Cabin Passage........100

FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS

Chief Cabin Passage.........$165

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.........$125
Second Cabin Passage........80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

MALTA..........June 19
TARIFA.........June 26

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin..........$100 Gold.
Steerage........$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

$156 GOLD TO PARIS AND BACK. REDUCTION OF RATES TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Excursion tickets, $170, currency.

The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.

COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, June 22.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, June 29.
IOWA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, July 6.

From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.

Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.

As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE.............DUCHESNE.......SATURDAY, June 29
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.........SATURDAY, July 13
EUROPE.................LEMARIE..........SATURDAY, July 27
ST. LAURENT.......BOCANDE.........SATURDAY, Aug. 10

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,

TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.

TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.

Baggage checked through to Paris.

Medical attendance free of charge.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.

VERA CRUZ......HILLIARD.......SATURDAY, July 20

Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $50, currency, including wine.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA, CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

NEBRASKA.........June 29
CHICAGO...........July 13
MANHATTAN.......July 27
MINNESOTA........Aug. 10

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers

OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER.
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.

FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 20.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.

Taking passengers at the following rates:

From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms..........$75—$90 00
Steerage..........32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin..........90 00
Steerage..........40 00

EXCURSION TICKETS AT

First Cabin..........$170 | Steerage..........$67 50

payable in gold or its equivalent.

Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.

For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:

MISSISSIPPI.....G. V. Sumner.....Saturday, June 22
FULTON.............C. H. Townsend..Saturday, July 6
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice.......Saturday, July 20
ARAGO...............H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, August 3
MISSISSIPPI.......C. Sumner..........Saturday, Aug. 17

and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,

FIRST-CLASS..........$120
SECOND-CLASS..........70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed are signed therefor.

GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.

For further information apply to J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, June 22.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, July 6.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 20.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 3.

The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, June 22, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA. ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel steamships

MORRO CASTLE....ADAMS.....THURSDAY, June 20
EAGLE..................GREENE....THURSDAY, June 27
COLUMBIA...........BARTON....THURSDAY, July 4

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY........June 15 | SATURDAY........July 13

At noon.

Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

1867. HO FOR THE GOLD MINES! 1867!

THE MONTANA AND IDAHO TRANSPORTATION LINE

WILL GIVE THROUGH BILLS LADING TO FORT BENTON, HELENA, VIRGINIA CITY, BANNOCK CITY, DIAMOND CITY, DEER LODGE, AND ALL POINTS IN THE MINING DISTRICTS.

All steamers of this line class A No. 1. We have our own trains to fulfill our contracts.

The A. No. 1 light draught steamer DEER LODGE, ——, Master, will leave SATURDAY, June 22d.

For freight or passage, apply to J. EAGER, Agent, No. 41 Broad-st.; or JOHN G. COPELIN, Agent, S. E. corner Maine and Olive-sts., St. Louis, Mo.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP BALTIC, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, June 15, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:

First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.

From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.

EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.

First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.

WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. W. WEIR....June 29
NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. THOS. S. ELLIS....July 13

For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

JUNE 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. P. CONNOR, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. J. SUTTON.

JUNE 11.—RISING STAR, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.

JUNE 21—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of June 11 will connect at San Francisco for Japan and China. See advertisement below.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.

Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.

Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.

Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River.

Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

SAVANNAH STEAMERS.

CHANGE OF SAILING DATES.

During the continuance of the present dull season, the departure of Savannah steamers will be reduced from every other day to every fourth day, as follows:

THURSDAY, June 20, H. LIVINGSTON, BAKER, From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

TUESDAY, June 25, LEO, DEARBORN, From Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 o'clock P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

SATURDAY, June 29, SAN JACINTO, ATKINS, From Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.

N. B.—Departures will be in regular succession as above until further notice.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—ONLY STEAMER this week. The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, June 20, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely. Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and passage tickets with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

CHANGE OF PIER.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 19, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY MORNING at Charleston.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—One of the popular steamships of the above line will be dispatched on SATURDAY NEXT, 22d inst., from Pier No. 14 E. R., at 3 P. M., connecting at Charleston for all parts of the South Carolina Railroad, and with the steamer DICTATOR, for Florida. Freight received during all working hours. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, June 22, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GENERAL GRANT will follow on June 29.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, June 22.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft sidewheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port, on SATURDAY, June 22, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.—The steamship RALEIGH, leaving Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, June 22, at 3 P. M., will give through bills of lading to the above points, to be reshipped at New-Orleans. For rates of freight apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

AMERICAN CITIZENS GOING TO EUROPE should obtain their PASSPORTS from JOHN LANKTREE, United States Passport Agent, No. 15 Centre-st., New-York.

AMERICAN PASSPORTS FOR TRAVELERS issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, Sundays excepted, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

THE LARGE STEAMBOAT GEORGE WASHINGTON, with saloons and cabin. Dudley's Grove, Alderney Park and Myers' Grove; also, barges Walter Sands, Wm. Myers, Wm. Jay Haskett and Wm H. Martin. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & Co., on board of barges foot of Morton-st.

SPORTING.

YACHT FOR SALE.

The new schooner-yacht JOSEPHINE, 143 tons measurement, now lying off the grounds of the Yacht Club at Hoboken, in perfect order for sea at a moment's notice; to be sold for account of the estate of Daniel Devlin, deceased. Apply to

JEREMIAH DEVLIN, No. 459 Broadway, or HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 55 Park-place, Executors.

YACHT VESTA AT AUCTION.—THE CELebrated yacht VESTA, 201 tons, with full inventory, in excellent order, one year old, just returned from Europe. She is well known by her great ocean race last Fall; is very strongly built, and probably the fastest yacht afloat. Will be sold on board, at foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, by E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer. She can be seen at Greenpoint until day of sale. For particulars inquire at No. 16 Chambers-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE —Fifth Collection District, State of New-York, Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York. Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to Reduce Internal Taxation," and to amend an act entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and acts amendatory thereof, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes, under said act, in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said district has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1868; that the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; that the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 26th day of June, A. D. 1867, until the 20th day of July, 1867, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.—Dated NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.

JOSEPH HOXIE, Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.

N. B.—Said duties and taxes may be paid at any time before the period above mentioned.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE—GREAT REDUCTION.

$1 TO ALBANY.

On and after MONDAY, June 17, 1867, passage to Albany by People's Line Steamers will be $1 only.

ST. JOHN—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

DREW—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL, R. I.

The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BEN. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS, will commence running on Long Island Sound, on MONDAY, June 17, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st., (adjoining Albany Pier,) every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.

These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters, of 3,000 tons burden, engines of 2,800 horse power, thoroughly seagoing in all respects, fitted in the most substantial manner, with water-tight compartments, narrow guards, boilers below deck, and with every arrangement for comfort and safety.

In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unsurpassed, and, in the strength of their hulls, fully equal to ocean steamers.

State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office of the Company on the Pier in New-York.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.

Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

LOWER HUDSON STEAMBOAT COMPANY'S DAILY LINE, (Sundays excepted,) for GRASSY POINT, steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW.

TIME TABLE.

LEAVE		LEAVE	
Warren-st	4 00 P. M.	Grassy Point	6 30 A. M.
Yonkers	5 00 P. M.	Haverstraw	6 40 A. M.
Irvington	5 30 P. M.	Sing Sing	7 15 A. M.
Tarrytown	5 45 P. M.	Tarrytown	7 45 A. M.
Sing Sing	6 15 P. M.	Irvington	8 00 A. M.
Haverstraw	6 45 P. M.	Yonkers	8 30 A. M.
Arrive Grassy Pt.	7 00 P. M.	Arrive Warren-st.	9 30 A. M.

No freight received after 3 P. M.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, June 15, 2 P. M.	Saturday, June 15, 5½ P. M.
Sunday, June 16, 6¾ A. M.	Sunday, June 16, 2¾ P. M.
Monday, June 17, 7 A. M.	Monday, June 17, 3¾ P. M.
Tuesday, June 18, 7¾ A. M.	Tuesday, June 18, 3½ P. M.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The NELLY WHITE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will make her regular trips in place of the SEA BIRD on THURSDAY, May 16, from foot of Chambers-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 15th..... 3 P. M.	Saturday, 15th..... 6½ A. M.
Sunday, 16th..... 7 A. M.	Saturday, 15th..... 6½ P. M.
Sunday, 16th..... 6½ P. M.	Sunday, 16th..... 3 P. M.
Monday, 17th..... 3½ P. M.	Monday, 17th..... 6¾ A. M.
Tuesday, 18th..... 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 18th..... 7 A. M.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via. Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via. Schenectaday with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

FOR HARTFORD—STOPPING AT ALL POINTS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER—MERCHANTS' LINE.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamers ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, and W. W. COIT, Capt. E. GEER, leaves daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 12 North River. Returning, leaves Hartford, from Chapin's Wharf, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at reduced rates. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed. Fare $1. No extra charge for berths. Meals and state rooms extra.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Only one dollar, and like reduction to all points West, North and East. The first-class steamers of the New-York and Troy Steamboat Company leave EVERY EVENING at 6 o'clock, (Saturdays excepted,) from Pier No. 44, North River, foot Spring-st.; returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked at offices on wharf.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—RAILROAD time, half railroad fare, no dust.—The fast and splendid steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30 o'clock; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare 75 cents. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, 12 o'clock noon; steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents on Pier.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITEstone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after WEDNESDAY, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHARLES POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places. No freight received.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer NORWALK will leave Christopher-st. 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Jay-st. 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4 Morris-st., 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. The NORWALK has commenced for the season. The Pavillion Hotel has opened splendidly.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The ANTELOPE leaves the Harrison-st. Pier daily (without exception) at 8 A. M. Lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

NORTH SHORE, STATEN ISLAND.—Boats leave Pier No. 19 North River, between Dey and Cortlandt sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M., 12 M., 2, 4, 5:30 and 7 P. M. SUNDAYS at 8:30, 10, 11:30 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4, 6 and 7:30 P. M. N. B.—To let for Sunday-schools and pic-nics, Pomona Grove.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO charge for berths. Steamers leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 26 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 12½ o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

MUSICAL.

REMOVAL.

RAVEN & BACON, MANUFACTURERS OF PIANO-FORTES, WITH THEIR PATENT COMBINATION SOUNDING-BOARDS.

Nos. 644 and 646 BROADWAY, New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES.

WAREROOMS NO. 652 BROADWAY.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservato of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES — GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let. Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

PIANO-FORTES—NEW AND SECOND-HAND of every style; one elegant upright, cost $1,000, for half its value. Parties can save 20 per cent. at the factory and warerooms, Nos. 233 and 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. JENNYS & SON.

PIANO-FORTES.—FOURTEEN SECOND-hand pianos, of various makes, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

JARDINE & SON HAVE REMOVED their Church Organ Manufactory to 39th-st., a few doors east of 2d-av. Superior organs and pianos always for sale.

30 SECOND-HAND PIANOS, FROM $75 to $225. Also, new pianos to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

ASTROLOGY.

A POSITIVE FACT.—MME ROSS IS THE only business and medical clairvoyant you can depend on. She shows the likeness and tells the name of your future husband; gives lucky numbers, &c. No. 220 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 8 P. M.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL TELLS past present and future. No. 42 Stanton-st., first floor. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 11 A. M., for the repairs, painting, and furniture of Grammar Schoolhouses Nos. 11 and 45, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Furniture," "Proposals for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JAMES R. LEAMING, JOHN DE LAMATER, BENJAMIN C. WANDELL, HENRY V. MEAD, L. A. ROSENMILLER, Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the alterations, repairs and additions to Grammar Schoolhouse No. 13 and Primary Schoolhouse No. 9, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said schoolhouses can be seen at the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

FRED C. WAGNER, NICHOLAS SEGER, HENRY L. SLOTE, G. P. STUTZMAN, WM. FISCHER, Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the erection of a stairway in Primary Schoolhouse No. 28, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

EDWARD COOPER, THOMAS STEVENSON, JOSEPH F. JOY, JOHN O'BRIEN, J. N. HAYWARD, Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the repairs and painting of Grammar Schoolhouses, Nos. 27 and 53, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

FRANCIS STACOM, THOMAS KINE, H. H. LEE, CHARLES H. LYONS, THOMAS McMANUS, Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the alterations, repairs and painting of Grammar Schoolhouses Nos. 32 and 48, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said schoolhouses can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

J. H. TIETJEN, FRED. SHUITZ, J. G. DIMOND, JNO. HOLZDERBER, PETER TRAINOR, Trustees of the Twentieth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the repairs and painting of Grammar Schoolhouse No. 14, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WESLEY S. YARD, A. H. PRIDE, EDWARD M. BANKS, JOHN STEPHENSON, M. A. GEHAGAN, Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Grammar Schoolhouse on the lots of ground on the north side of 52d-st., commencing 150 feet west of 8th-av., in said ward. Plans and specifications for said schoolhouse can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection of additional class-rooms, &c., for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 9, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said Schoolhouse can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WM. H. DOHERTY, JOHN JASPER, JOHN M. HILCK, S. N. SIMONSON, TERENCE RILEY, Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the repairs, &c., of Grammar Schoolhouse No. 46, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

D. H. KNAPP, JOHN STRAITON, JOHN SCALLON, L. N. FULLER, CHAS. PLACE, Trustees of the Twelfth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the erection of two flights of stairs in Grammar Schoolhouse No. 4, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

PETER RELYEA, FRED. GERMANN, WM. H. TRACY, J. H. IRWIN, FRED. HOLSTEIN, Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, May 30, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 20th day of June, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains, and until the 1st day of August, 1867, for supplying Assessors and Collectors west of the Rocky Mountains with the stationery required for use in their respective districts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

Corrected schedules of articles to be furnished may be obtained from any Assessor or Collector, with conditions under which such articles are to be delivered.

No proposals will be entertained from parties who are not regular manufacturers of or dealers in the articles bid for, nor will proposals be considered unless accompanied by satisfactory guarantees that the contract, if awarded, will be faithfully executed.

The Commissioner reserves the right to reject any bids or parts of bids, and to accept any parts of bids which the interest of the Government may require.

The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers."

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, June 17, 1867, at 12 o'clock, M.

For curb, gutter and flagging Fiftieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

For regulating, grading, &c., Seventy-fourth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, and between Third-avenue and East River.

For regulating, grading, &c. One Hundred and Twenty-second-st., between Second-av. and Harlem River.

For regulating, grading, &c., Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, between First-avenue and East River.

For regulating, grading, &c., Sixty-third-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Fifty-sixth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For curbing guttering and flagging Ninety-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Thirty-sixth-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue.

For curbing, guttering and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-st., between Third-av. and Harlem River.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Seventieth-street, between Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Washington-street, between Reade and Hoboken streets.

For flagging Fourteenth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For flagging One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

For flagging Forty-eighth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues.

For flagging Leonard-street, between Church-street and West Broadway.

For flagging King-street, between Washington and West streets, &c.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated, Street Department, New-York, June 5, 1867.

G. W. McLEAN, Street Commissioner.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

UNITED STATES ENGINEERS' OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., June 12, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until the 13th of July, 1867, inclusive, for the dredging required in the Harbor of Oswego, N. Y., during the working seasons of 1867 and 1868, the estimated quantity being 150,000 (one hundred and fifty thousand) cubic yards. Bidders will state whether they will furnish one or two machines, which must be capable of raising 500 cubic yards of soft material each, in a day of 10 hours. The price will be stated per yard, to be measured in the scows, and must cover the removal of the material to such points outside the harbor as may be specified by the undersigned.

O. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Brev. Col. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, by

1st Lieut. M. Leahy, Bvt. Capt. A. C. S., Fort Schuyler.
1st Lieut. J. L. Sherman, A. C. S., Fort Hamilton.
2d Lieut. E. K. Russell, A. C. S., Fort Wadsworth.
1st Lieut. Wm. H. Chase, A. C. S., Willet's Point.
Capt. Fredk. Fuger, A. C. S., David's Island,

at their respective stations, for furnishing the troops thereat with Fresh Beef, from July 10 to Nov. 15, 1867; and by the undersigned at this office, to the same time, for in like manner supplying the Fresh Beef that may be required for troops at this City, from and to the dates above specified.

The Proposals for Fort Hamilton to include Fort Lafayette.

The envelopes inclosing proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Fresh Beef."

The fresh beef is to be of good marketable quality, with equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat, (necks, shanks and kidney-tallow excluded,) and delivered, at the expense of the contractor, in such quantities and at such times as may be required.

No bid will be entertained that is not made by a regular butcher, who must give his name in full, his present place of business and residence.

The bids in each case must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by the guarantors themselves, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract shall be executed, with two bonds in the sum of five thousand dollars each.

(Names of guarantors.) ———,"

On any of the contracts being awarded, the successful bidders will be required, with their sureties, to at once sign the contract and bond. *Any informality in a proposal will be the cause of its rejection*, and any other than a genuine bid, made in perfect good faith, will subject the person making it and the guarantors to the extreme penalty of the law.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the names given of two veritable and sufficient sureties in the sum of five thousand dollars. The government reserves the right to reject any bid which seems unreasonable or disadvantageous to it.

Payments will be made monthly, in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

H. F. CLARKE, Brevet Major-General, A. C. G. S.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOPALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Thursday, June 27, 1867, at twelve o'clock M.:

For dredging slip, between piers Twenty-two and Twenty-three, East River.

For rebuilding pier number Twenty-nine, East River.

For rebuilding pier number Fifty-five, East River.

For rebuilding piers numbers Fifty-eight and Fifty-nine, East River.

For rebuilding pier number Sixty-two, East River.

For rebuilding pier number Fifty-four, North River.

For rebuilding pier foot of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, East River.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, June 15, 1867.

GEORGE W. McLEAN, Street Commissioner.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

OFFICE OF U. S. ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF "PRESERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF BOSTON HARBOR," CITY HALL, BOSTON, June 7, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, at the above address, until the 21st inst., for the sale to the United States of a steam-tug or dispatch boat of less than 75 tons burden.

They must be indorsed "Proposals for sale of Steam-tug," and state distinctly the lowest cash price that will be accepted; when, where and by whom the hull, engine and boiler were built; the dimensions of the hull, and its draught, which must be less than 7 feet; the kind and quality of timber, fastenings and other materials used in its construction; the kind, dimensions and condition of the boiler and engine; dimension of cylinder and length of stroke; ordinary consumption of coal per day of ten hours; and a full enumeration of the steamer's outfit; also, a copy of the certificate of the last inspection.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

J. G. FOSTER, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS, COMMENCING JUNE 20.

Leave James-slip, New-York, 7:30 A. M., Greenpoint and way stations.

10 A. M., Syossett, Glen Cove and Hempstead.

3 P. M., Express train to Greenport.

4 P. M., Syossett, Glen Cove and way stations.

5½ P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, Hempstead and way stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with train for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.

3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:15 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:20 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

FOR LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, May 13, 1867, the lines will run as follows, from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st.:

At 11:15 A. M.—EXPRESS PASSENGER LINE, for Philadelphia, Long Branch, &c. At 4 P. M.—For Long Branch, Tom's River, and intermediate stations, touching at Pier No. 3 (for passengers only) at 4:15 P. M.

FAST FREIGHT LINE—Leaves Pier No. 32 at 5:30 P. M. for Philadelphia direct, and for all points on the road, and on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Freight taken at low rates, and quick time uniformly made.

RETURNING:

EXPRESS PASSENGER LINE—For New-York, &c., leaves Philadelphia from Vine-st. ferry, at 7:45 A. M. From Long Branch, for New-York, at 7:25 A. M., and 11:40 A. M.

THROUGH FARE TO PHILADELPHIA ONLY $2.

Tickets can be procured and baggage checked at Davidson & Co.'s Express Office, No. 958 Broadway.

W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

INSTRUCTION.

LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN.

REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK:

Prof. Wm. G. Peck, Hon. L. F. Woodruff, Rev. Thomas E. Vermilyea D. D., Jared Linsley, M. D. For circulars, address GEO. W. MASON, Litchfield, Conn.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.—PARENTS desiring to procure for their daughters a solid German education may accomplish this by availing themselves of the establishment, already favorably known for many years, of the Misses BIERNATZKI and HUTMANN, of Altona. Mr. FRED. PROBST, No. 55 Broad-st., New-York, has kindly offered to give further information.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—AN INstitution for a thorough and conscientious education of the highest order at a moderate cost. Course of study both academic and collegiate. Whole expenses of board and tuition, $150 for half-yearly session. Early definite applications have preference in rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will give private instruction, day or evening, during the entire Summer, in business writing, practical bookkeeping, commercial arithmetic, &c., and qualify pupils for any business.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be reopened for the ensuing year on the 20th of September.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next term will commence April 15. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR VICINITY PUpils for daily instruction by a highly-educated lady, who is also a first-class professional pianiste. Address FOREIGNER, Station L.

JACKSON INSTITUTE, DANBURY, Conn.—A family school for boys under fourteen years of age. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

PRINTING.

PRINTING.—CARDS, CIRCULARS, BILLheads, By-laws, Pamphlets, &c., &c., at low rates, by DAVID HYNE, No. 109 Nassau-st. Cylinder Presswork for the trade.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

OBSERVE! OBSERVE!! OBSERVE!!!

A MAGNIFICENT ATTRACTION.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8, the splendid spectacular play of the

LAST DAYS OF POMPEII, LAST DAYS OF POMPEII, LAST DAYS OF POMPEII,

produced at a great expense, and on

A SCALE OF UNEQUALED GRANDEUR,

and introducing the following splendid scenes:

THE MAGNIFICENT TEMPLE OF ISIS.
THE HAUNTED GROVES OF ARBACES.
A GRAND MAGIC CHANGE TO A SUPERB FESTAL HALL.
THE AMPHITHEATRE.
THE GAMES. COMBAT OF GLADIATORS.
THE EARTHQUAKE.
TREMENDOUS ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

The Amphitheatre falls in ruins, and the great city, POMPEII, IS BURIED IN BURNING LAVA.

The piece cast to the FULL STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.

The celebrated PROF. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, will deliver lectures upon mathematics, and give practical illustrations, at intervals, day and evening.

On exhibition at all hours, FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 P. M.,

OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

REMARKABLE NOVELTIES JUST ADDED:
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT, FOUR YEARS OLD, WEIGHS 220 POUNDS;
A GIANTESS, DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
A LIVING ALLIGATOR, 16 feet long, together with two young.
SAKIS, OR WHISKERED MONKEY, very rare.
A YELLOW JAPANESE EEL.
300 SPECIMENS LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS.
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL.
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.

Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.

Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.

JOHN BANVARD..........Director.

OPENS MONDAY, June 17.

The first building ever erected in New-York ESPECIALLY FOR A MUSEUM! OCCUPYING 40,000 SQUARE FEET OF LAND.

CURIOSITIES OF NATURE AND ART! From all parts of the world.

THE THEATRE AND OPERA HOUSE attached, has been constructed on a new principle, with especial reference to ventilation and comfort, having windows and openings on all sides, and an immense valve in the rear, of an area of 600 square feet, which renders it the most completely ventilated house, not only in America, but in the world.

Aside from the Theatre, a comfortable LECTURE ROOM is attached, wherein will be presented intellectual entertainments, particularly designed for family recreation.

THE DRAMATIC COMPANY engaged is one of the most varied, extensive and talented that has ever appeared before a New-York audience.

The beautiful INTERIOR DECORATIONS are from the pencil of Mr. Joseph Ayres.

The MAGNIFICENT SCENERY by the distinguished artists, John Evers, Esq., Wm. Schaeffer and J. Ayres.

Machinery constructed by Thomas Morgan and Assistants.

Builder, Mr. Fritz Elsasar.

STAGE MANAGER..........Mr. S. B. DUFFIELD
Prompter..........Mr. J. H. PHILLIPS

EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING the entertainments will commence in the Lecture-room with Banvard's great original PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

OPENING ADDRESS, written by the late Jonas B. Phillips, Esq., and spoken by Mr. H. B. Phillips.

Following which every day, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and 8 in the evening, in the Grand Theatre, will be performed a thrilling operatic chorus, entitled THE HYMNS OF THE FOUR NATIONS.

France..........Miss Stocqueler
England..........Miss Ada Monck
Russia..........Mr. F. Williams
America..........Mr. S. B. Duffield

Previous to the chorus, a grand overture from the FLYING ORCHESTRA, by the powerful band of invisible performers, composed for the occasion by the leader, Theodore Boettger.

After which the comedy of HUSBAND FOR AN HOUR, and the farce of JENNY LIND.

The public are especially informed that the Museum curiosities are not all arranged in the perfect manner they will be hereafter.

The immense canvas curtains and scenery, as well as the delicate materials of the costumes, were made with the Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine.

The gas-fittings put up by the Woodward Manufacturing Company.

Upholstery by Doremus & Nixon.
Carpetings by John Latimer.
Plumbing by F. King.
Taxidermist, R. Galbraith.

Admission..........30 cents
Balcony..........20 cents extra
Dress Circle and Parquette..........40 cents extra
Orchestra Chairs..........$1
Private Boxes..........$10
Children under ten..........20 cents

TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.

3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.

PHILIPP BERNET..........Proprietor

THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

THIS (Monday) EVENING, June 17, at 8 o'clock.

1—March, "Vaterlaendisch"..........Strauss
2—Overture, "Prince Eugen"..........Schmidt
3—Waltz, "Wiedersehen"..........Gung'l
4—Introduction, "Puritani"..........Bellini
5—Overture, "Merry Wives"..........Nicolai
6—Leis, "The Standard Bearer"..........Lindpaintner

SOLOS by Messrs. DIETZ, LETSCH and LISTMANN.

7—Polka, "Anvil"..........Parlow
8—Grand Selection, "Ione"..........Petrella
9—Overture, "Poet and Peasant"..........Suppe
10—Galop, "Melodist"..........Michaelis
11—Romance, "Solo for Violoncello"..........Lopitsch

MR. RUDOLPH HENNING.

12—Quadrille, "Jubilee"..........Faust

CONDUCTOR..........Mr. F. EBEN

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

CHARITY FAIR.

A PROMENADE CONCERT AND RECEPTION COMPLIMENTARY to the lady patrons of the Grand CHARITY FAIR in aid of the Roman Catholic Protectory, will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 18, AT THE FAIR BUILDING, UNION-SQUARE.

Music by GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.

THE ENTERTAINMENT WILL COMMENCE AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Tickets..........$1 each.

To be obtained at the door on the evening of the Reception.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual commencement of this Institution will take place at Niblo's on THURSDAY, 20th, at 10½ A. M. Applicants for admission to any of the classes will present themselves for examination in the Council Room on Tuesday, 18th, at 9½ A. M.

ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

THE TURF.

JEROME PARK.

THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB will hold its SUMMER MEETING, 1867, On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 19 and 20, and SATURDAY, June 22.

FIRST DAY.

FIRST PREMIUM, $700: for all ages; ¾ miles. Entrance money to go to second horse.

SECOND RACE—The Belmont Stakes, for three-year olds; distance, one mile and five furlongs; subscription, $200, half forfeit, with $1,500 added; the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes; closed with eleven nominations.

THIRD RACE—Hopeful Stakes, for two-year olds; distance, five furlongs; subscription, $50, play or pay, with $700 added; closed with ten nominations.

FOURTH RACE—Premium, $600; for all ages; mile heats.

SECOND DAY.

FIRST RACE—Westchester Cup, value $1,500, gold, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, p. p. for all ages, 2¼ miles. Winners this year of stakes and premiums amounting to $2,000, 5 pounds extra; of $1,000, 3 pounds extra. Closed with eighteen nominations.

SECOND RACE—Premium $800 for three-year olds, 1½ miles. The winner of the Derby or Belmont stakes excluded.

THIRD RACE—Premium $1,500 for all ages; two-mile heats.

THIRD DAY.

FIRST RACE—Hurdle race, handicap for all ages, 1½ miles, over six hurdles. $500 to the winner, and $100 to the second horse.

SECOND RACE—The Jockey Club Handicap, a free handicap for all ages, $100 subscription, half forfeit, and only $25 if declared, with $1,500 added. $200 of the stakes to go to the second horse; distance 1¾ miles; weights to be published on the 10th of June, and declarations to be made on or before the 15th of June. Closed with 21 nominations.

THIRD RACE—Consolation Premium $600, for all ages, two miles. Horses beaten once during the meeting allowed 7 pounds; twice, allowed 10 pounds.

FOURTH RACE—Selling Premium, $600 for all ages, 1¼ miles, horses to be sold for $3,000 to carry their appropriate weights; those for $2,000 allowed 7 pounds; those for $1,500 10 pounds.

For further particulars apply to JOHN B. IRVING, Secretary, No. 46 Exchange-place.

DEXTER vs. ETHAN ALLEN AND RUNNING MATE.

FASHION COURSE, FRIDAY, JUNE 21.

A Match for $2,000, Mile Heats, Three in Five.

B. DOBLE'S br. g. *Dexter*, in harness, D. MACE'S b. s. *Ethan Allen* and Running Mate.

This will be a race of immense interest. Time may be expected better than any on the record at present. *Ethan* and his mate the thorough-bred mare *Charlotte F.*, recently went a third heat in 2m. 19s., after having made the second in 2m. 21s. The start will be at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. Boats from James-slip every half hour; from 34th-st. every five minutes; also from 10th-st., 23d-st. and 92d-st. The regular trains from Hunter's Point at 12:30 and at 2:30, besides a special train at 1:30 P. M.

Special police arrangements and good order secured.

J. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

FASHION COURSE, TROTTING—TUESDAY, June 18, at 3 P. M., purse and stake of $900; mile heats, 3 in 5, to wagon. B. Mace's b. g. Panic; J. Dongrey's b. m. Fearless; D. Pfifer's b. m. Lucy; J. Lovett's bz. s. Patchen, Jr.

J. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING MONDAY, June 17, at 3 P. M. Match $2,000, mile heats, 3 in 5 to wagon. Dan. Mace's b. s. GEN. McCLELLAN; Dan. Pfifer's b. s. COMMODORE VANDERBILT.

WM. SHAW, Proprietor.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.—GENTLEmen desirous of joining the Club, are respectfully notified that they must make application for membership before 11 o'clock on MONDAY MORNING, the 17th inst., at my office, No. 46 Exchange-place. By a recent resolution of the Club no election will be made on the course during race week.

JOHN B. IRVING, Secretary.

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 86 Barclay-st. and No. 207 Washington-st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices; dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8.

SECOND WEEK of the FOURTH ANNUAL ENGAGEMENT of the popular Irish comedian, MR. DAN BRYANT.

PRODUCTION of the great Irish Drama of SHAMUS O'BRIEN.

MONDAY, June 17, and every evening until further notice, will be presented the new Irish drama, in three acts, by Messrs. T. B. McDonough and F. G. Maeder, entitled SHAMUS O'BRIEN, the BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL. A Tale of '98.

With splendid new scenery by Isherwood & Evans, effective mechanical appliances by Butler and assistants, accurate appointments by Timony, correct costumes by Van Benschoten.

Picturesque Groupings, Characteristic Dances, Beautiful Songs, Exciting Tableaux.

Appropriate overture and incidental music, arranged expressly for the piece by the late John P. Cooke, Esq., and a CAST OF REMARKABLE STRENGTH AND RARE EXCELLENCE.

SHAMUS O'BRIEN, the Bould Boy of Glengall, with a patriotic song, entitled "The Green Above the Red," written expressly for the piece by J. B. Leverich, Esq. OWNEY DUGAN, from Skibbereen. DENNY DOYLE, the piper. THIGHEEN O'LEARY, an old harper .... MR. DAN BRYANT

supported by A FULL AND EFFICIENT COMPANY.

Incidental to the drama, a peculiarly characteristic dance, entitled the "RUCTION JIG," the music composed expressly for the dance by John Brougham, Esq.

In active preparation, a new Irish Drama, written by Messrs. Henry Morford and John Brougham, expressly for Mr. Bryant.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY

THE BLACK CROOK, RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, June 17.

TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIRST performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with JARRETT & PALMER'S GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET, strongly reinforced by new Artistes, NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.

Marston's great new scene, AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM, in which will be given a GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.

SATURDAY, June 22, GRAND MATINEE AT 1 O'CLOCK, when all the new scenes and effects will be given.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

CONTINUED ENTHUSIASM! UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS!

Fifth week of the new original New-York Drama still attracting crowded and fashionable houses nightly.

TREASURE TROVE, TREASURE TROVE, by far the most successful dramatic production of the season, will be presented again TO-NIGHT, WITH ITS INNUMERABLE DELIGHTFUL SCENES AND INCIDENTS, INCLUDING THE PRISONER'S MARCH, THE BEAUTIFUL SARATOGA SCENE, THE RESCUE FROM THE CATARACT, STOCK EXCHANGE, BROADWAY, NEWSBOYS' BALLET, GRACE CHURCH, &c.

Seats secured six days in advance.

FRENCH THEATRE.

RICHARD III. TO-NIGHT.

MR. WM. F. LEGGETT, Jr.....as.....RICHARD III.

Ticket offices at the French Theatre, and at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, where seats can be secured for the FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK OF MR. WM. F. LEGGETT, Jr., On THIS (Monday) EVENING, June 17, when will be produced RICHARD III.

Richard, Duke of Gloster..........Mr. W. F. Leggett, Jr.

TUESDAY—Second appearance in New-York of Mr. Wm. F. Leggett, Jr.—ROMEO AND JULIET.

WEDNESDAY—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

Admission 75c.; orchestra, $1; private boxes, (4 seats,) $5; proscenium boxes, $8 and $8; family circle, 30c.

FRENCH THEATRE.

THE GREAT ARAB COMPANY.

THE CHAMPION ATHLETES OF THE WORLD, Composed of the CHILDREN OF THE DESERT OF SAHARA, Of the Beni-Zoug-Zoug Tribe, THIRTY-SIX STARS, Will soon arrive and make their FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK ON MONDAY, JUNE 24, in their wonderful feats, which have been the admiration of every European capital.

Director, SIDI-EL-HADJ-ALI-BEN-MAHOMED.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Admission 50c.

TO-NIGHT, DURING THE WEEK AND SATURDAY MATINEE, LUCILLE WESTERN, LUCILLE WESTERN, in her picturesque character of CYNTHIA, THE BEAUTIFUL GIPSY GIRL, IN THE FLOWERS OF THE FOREST.

SATURDAY, only Flowers of the Forest Matinee.

BOWERY THEATRE.

MR. AND MRS. SELDEN IRWIN.

Marble Heart—Mr. Irwin as Phidias and Raphael; Mrs. Irwin as Marco. Fool of the Family—Mr. Irwin as Zeb; Mrs. Irwin as Betty Saunders.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, FIFTH-AV. OPERA HOUSE, ADJOINING FIFTH-AV. HOTEL.

GRAND ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

A GREAT BILL THIS WEEK.

THE RIVALS' RENDEZVOUS, which has been received the past week with SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER, will be repeated until further notice.

MR. BURCHARD, GEORGE CHRISTY, and all the Company, in several new and amusing acts.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 B'way

The last week of the season.	THE ONLY LEON.
The last week of the season.	Mr. EDWIN KELLY.
The last week of the season.	Mr. EPH HORN.
The last week of the season.	NELSE SEYMOUR.
The last week of the season.	THE JAPS.
The last week of the season.	Mrs. NORMA.

A STRAWBERRY AND ICE-CREAM FESTIVAL will be held in the Allen-st. M. E. Church on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, the 18th and 19th inst. The Tremain Brothers will be present and entertain the audience by singing some of their favorite melodies. Tickets 50 cents.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in a letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail free of postage.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of all Diseases of a Private Character, at DR. GRINDLE'S office, NO. 6 AMITY-PLACE, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY-STS. Those who are suffering from GONORRHŒA, SECONDARY, TERTIARY OR HEREDITARY SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, FISTULA SORES, ULCERS, RHEUMATISM, IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER, IMPOTENCE, SPERMATORRHŒA, nocturnal or diurnal emissions, the result of youthful indiscretions, or any disease whatever of the genito-urinary organs or pelvic-viscera; those who have been unskillfully treated elsewhere, should consult their own interest and call without delay. Consultation free.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. CORBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 20 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st., and No. 371½ Bowery.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

ALL REQUIRING SPECIAL MEDICAL or surgical treatment, from whatever cause, should read the special advertisement of Dr. GRINDLE. Dr. Grindle is a regularly educated physician, a graduate of the New-York University Medical College, has a very large office practice, and is making some astonishing cures of neglected and unskillfully treated cases.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, result of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

BE WISE IN TIME.—DR. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines known to extirpate all vestiges of certain diseases. 191 Stanton-st. All hours.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. [illegible] $2 [illegible] nervous debility, causes of impotency, [illegible]

THROUGH THE SOUTH.

Eastern Tennessee—The Political Campaign—Personalities.

From the Special Correspondent of the New-York Times.

BRISTOL, Tenn., Friday, June 7.

Next morning by stage to Brusacks. The journey was rough enough, as the roads till you reach Buchannon are wretched. From Buchannon onward, most of the distance, there is an excellent macadammized highway. And, by the way, I hope the people South have by this time learnt the immense superiority in wear and economy of the stone over the plank-road. The valley junction road, for instance, over which we came the first part of our journey, was laid in boards some ten years ago; but after five years' use the road was in ruins, whereas for $1,500 less per mile it might have been laid in stone, and like the Buchannon road (which was made before the other) would have been in good order up to this day. I had as a traveling companion over a part of the journey a colored preacher, whom I heard of in Lexington as a powerful revivalist. I felt too sleepy to engage him in conversation at first, and when we got to our first stopping-place, my gentle friend left to hold a meeting there. The valley, as you go toward the James, narrows, and the soil becomes lighter and more rocky, and more heavily timbered, but it is still moderately good for all the cereals, and affords splendid grass and grazing farms. Aside from this general fact the country (which does not appear to have been touched by the war at all) affords no point of comment all the way up to Brusacks, which is a station and small settlement on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, about fifty-seven miles west of Lynchburgh. Arriving at Brusack's, I learned two facts—first, that I should have to wait five hours for the Tennessee train; and, second, that near the depot was a pleasant retreat known as Coyner's Springs. I sought out the latter rather than await the former, and the more readily that I desired to see the Virginia and Tennessee valley by daylight—an object which I should be able to accomplish by waiting over till the train at 8:20 the following morning. I accordingly sought out Coyner's, which is a very pleasant spa, the water resources of which are some fine sulphur springs. I had never heard of it before coming here; but I understand it is a place of considerable resort for families from the far South. It lies in a secluded valley, hemmed in by tall mountains; and arriving at the spot after the disgusts of travel, and the nausea of a dirty railroad depot at Brusack's, I expect I must have felt some such experience as came over the traveler who, after traversing the desert of Lahore, sees at length the vale of Cashmere smiling at his feet.

And this brings us up to yesterday morning, when I took the train at Brusack's for this place. The railroad from Lynchburgh to Bristol (204 miles) is known as the Virginia and Tennessee road, after which the continuation of the same from Bristol to Knoxville (130 miles) is called the Tennessee and Virginia road. Two railroads, but they run through one valley, and a magnificent valley it is—fit to be an empire. It is 400 miles long, has an average width of say twenty miles, and is flanked on either hand by giant mountains, under the shadow of which we were rolled all day. Within these mountains, in these strata, the mysterious chemistry of nature has, in the "dark backward and abysm of time," built up all the elements of wealth that the hand of man covets. There is, I am sorry to say, (for it is a misfortune,) no geological report of the resources of this region; but what is perfectly well known is that its rocky structure is big and bulging with coal and iron and copper; that it has lead in exhaustless quantities, (for here the Confederacy found all its supply, just as WASHINGTON drew from the same mines for the bullets that fought the war of the Revolution,) that it has unfailing salt wells, (this region also gave the Confederacy all the salt it wanted,) that it had boundless deposits of gypsum, that it has rich mines of tin. In its fertile valleys the crops grow luxuriantly, and on its hillsides flocks and herds increase and fatten. We heard a great deal during the first years of the rebellion about taking possession of East Tennessee; but it is a misfortune it was not *done;* for, aside from the sacred duty of protecting the Union men of this region, I believe the control by the Union arms, of its rich resources and its important strategic positions and lines of communication, would have saved us two years of sanguinary war.

The Virginia and Tennessee Road, though certainly not in good order, is in much better condition than the Southside Road. It also, however, experienced the waste of war, having been visited by my good friend, that excellent soldier, STONEMAN, who, in a raid, the most destructive of the war, swept this road, destroying its depots, tearing up its track, burning its bridges, &c., all the way from Knoxville to within a dozen miles of Lynchburgh. When he got to where he left off his work, Col. OWEN, the President of the road, and an old friend of STONEMAN's, sent him from Lynchburgh, as he told me, a free pass over the balance of the road, accompanied by his indorsement, instructing all conductors to "admit the bearer to the ladies' car!" The energetic President of the road has, since the war, been devoting all his resources to the repair of the line, and though there is still much to be done, the road is nevertheless in a very passable condition.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon they cried out "Bristol," and here, under the circumstances (which I before mentioned) I have remained until this evening; in the morning I shall take the train for Knoxville.

An hour after my arrival the down train came in, bringing the political orators who had been holding forth at Jonesboro. There was Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE, the Conservative candidate for Governor at the August election, accompanied by Judge BAXTER, of Knoxville, ETHERIDGE's friend and aid, and the representative of "Brownlowism," Judge HOUK. Of the party was also Gov. McMULLEN, who having just returned from a tour through the West, was on his way home to Marion, Va. Mr. McMULLEN was for many years a representative of Virginia in Congress, and under BUCHANAN he was made Governor of Washington Territory. In 1863 he was elected to the Confederate Congress on a peace platform, and it will be remembered that in the Fall of 1864 he introduced into that body his famous peace resolutions, which were carried in the House but failed in the Senate. He told me what I had forgotten if I ever knew it before—namely, that at the time JEFF. DAVIS resolved to send the Commission to Fortress Monroe to meet President LINCOLN and Secretary SEWARD, the Confederate chieftain had fully concluded to surrender the Confederacy (on conditions) and come back and reconstruct under the Union; but at last, when the Commissioners were about to leave, he was seized by a fit of obstinacy or madness, or whatever you please to call it, and instructed STEPHENS and CAMPBELL to demand independence. Mr. McMULLEN is a person of genial temperament, pleasing manners and eminently conservative opinions. His tour through the West has impressed him with the notion that he sees the prognostics of two tempests in the North—a financial revolution in favor of repudiation, and a political revolution in reaction against negro suffrage. Does the eye, as CARLYLE says, see only what it carries within it?

During the evening and to-day I have had a good deal of conversation with the political champions and representatives, Mr. ETHERIDGE and Judge HOUK; but I am still too much dumb-founded by the novel experience of Tennessee politics to trust myself to any expression of opinion as yet. And, indeed, with the opposing parties the whole of politics appears to consist in the most extraordinary, ingenious, half-amusing and wholly humiliating flood of personal abuse it is possible to conceive. Each party set upon me in succession, and stormed my ears with the strangest, wildest, most frantic utterances of passion I have ever heard. Mr. ETHERIDGE, indeed, appears to have more restraint over his temper than has Judge HOUK; but the tongue of each is an inexhaustible quiver filled with the slings and arrows of hate, contumely and billingsgate. It is only a wonder to me that, feeling toward each other as they do and talking of each other as they talk, they do not come to a personal encounter.

It has, indeed, gone so far that ETHERIDGE refused the other day at Jonesboro to "divide time" with HOUK, and he did the same here today. The cause of this action on the part of Mr. ETHERIDGE affords a very mild illustration of the kind of love-passes that these gentlemen interchange. In one of his speeches a few days ago, Judge HOUK in reply to some taunt from Mr. ETHERIDGE, said that such charges came with a pretty grace "from the keeper of a gambling house in Washington—from a person who had been dismissed a gambling club because he dealt the cards from the bottom." (I hope I get the phraseology right.) Upon this, when the speakers came to address the audience at Jonesboro yesterday, Mr. ETHERIDGE refused to divide time with HOUK unless the latter would retract the charge, which he refused to do, averring that it was true. Well, when they came here an effort was made to compromise matters, and ETHERIDGE sent word to HOUK that if he would give up the name of his informant in regard to the gambling matter, he would divide time. The Judge tells me that, accordingly, he sent a friend to give Mr. ETHERIDGE the name of his informant which (my authority is still Judge HOUK,) was that of a present member of Congress, and particular friend of ETHERIDGE; but the Judge complains that after he had met the proffer, Mr. ETHERIDGE still refused to divide time, on the plea that Mr. BAXTER (ETHERIDGE's colleague) desired to speak, and there would not be time. The result was that they neither "divided time," nor did they "divide the crowd," as was done at Jonesboro; but ETHERIDGE and BAXTER spoke in the Presbyterian Church, and Judge HOUK spoke afterward in the open air to such as would remain.

I had thought of making some report of the speeches, but I have not the space, nor, indeed, is there any occasion; for if you read one debate, you will have an idea of all, and I think one would hardly wish to read another, unless prompted by an intense interest in the cause. So far as concerns the *éclat* of attendant circumstances, Mr. ETHERIDGE may be considered to have borne off the palm. He filled the church to overflowing with an audience composed of the citizens of the town and county, and many from the adjoining County of Washington, in Virginia. Judge HOUK, when he came to speak in the open air, found himself with less than a quarter of the number, and most of these were blacks. His hearers, however, made up in enthusiasm what they lacked in numbers; and though it continued to rain during the whole two hours and a half, the crowd did not flinch in the least. The cause of the difference in the reception which the rival speakers met with here from that they have experienced in other parts of East Tennessee, is owing to the circumstance that Sullivan, the county in which Bristol is situated, has always been strongly secessionist—a fact readily accounted for by its proximity to Virginia. When the State was taken out of the Union there were no loyal men worth speaking of. I have indeed met here three individuals, each of whom communicated to me, severally and confidentially, that he was the only man in the town that voted against separation. Let us say, therefore, that there were half a dozen. Now that the war is over they are Conservatives, or, as my Radical friends call them, rebels—a name which I would rather replace by some milder term, so long as I find them as well-disposed as they are now.

It is pleasant to be able to say that notwithstanding the violent antagonism of feeling here, and the fierceness with which party rancor asserts itself, there was not the slightest disturbance at the meeting to-day. The "rebels" were certainly ten to one; but the utmost forbearance and decorum were manifested throughout the proceedings. And in this connection I must say a word, in concluding this letter, touching the conduct of BROWNLOW's militia here, about which a false report, which I have never seen contradicted, was promulgated some time ago. There is a company of the militia encamped at a mile from the town; it is a full company, and consists of 75 white men and 35 blacks, under Capt. GRISHAM. The report was that they had been kicking up a great row hereabouts. Now, I have seen a good deal of the Captain and his company, and have talked with the people of the town about them, and there is not a rebel in the place who can say that the men have behaved otherwise than with perfect decency, propriety and good order since they came here three weeks ago. Indeed, there is not a person in Bristol who does not bear cheerful witness to their excellent conduct. The Captain is a peaceable, good-natured, sensible fellow, though he did make rather a fool of himself the other day in summoning three Justices of the Peace to come to camp and decide between a man and his wife in some family row. I make this testimony the more readily from the fact that I believe BROWNLOW's raising of these militia companies is an unfortunate business; for they are at once wholly unnecessary and provocative of very bad feeling. Mr. ETHERIDGE tells me that they will be disbanded by the President before the 1st of July. But of this and all other political matters when I reach Knoxville.

LIBRA.

The Loss of the Steamer Gov. Sharkey—Conflicting Statements of the Cause of the Disaster.

From the St. Louis Democrat, June 14.

The news of the loss of the steamer *Gov. Sharkey* in our harbor about 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, became pretty generally known at an early hour, and created an unusual sensation in boating and commercial circles. Capt. TURTON, commander of the boat, made a statement substantially as follows, to Capt. BARNARD, agent of the Board of Underwriters:

Finding his boat had sufficient freight in, he backed out, leaving on the wharf five hundred sacks corn, three threshing machines, and considerable Government freight. As soon as the boat was rounded out, she listed so much that her lower guard was in the water. He left the roof and entered the hold, and discovered that there was water running in from the deck. He then ascended and ordered the pilot to land the boat. She was brought alongside a flatboat below the lower ferry. While this was being done, the crowd of Government employes on board, bound to the Arkansas, numbering over 200, rushed to the side of the boat nearest the bank, and toward the bow, as if in a panic, and thereby caused the *Sharkey* to careen badly. The water rushed over the combings of her hatches into the hold, and she rapidly sunk.

Among the multiplicity of reports it is impossible to present a fully correct account of the disaster. The boat, with her hull submerged, floated to the foot of Ann-street, and there sunk to her hurricane-deck, where she now lies with her chimneys down, and a wreck. Many on board jumped overboard, and numbers still clung to the helpless steamer, or to pieces of floating wreck or furniture. Yawls were sent out from steamers, and numbers were thus rescued. Capt. POTTER, who attended to the shipping of the Government employes, says there were over 200 of them—principally laborers and mechanics, bound to Fort Gibson in the Indian Territory. After diligent inquiry, he finds thirty-four missing, but thinks that probably not more than five or six, perhaps ten or twelve, were drowned. Several of the missing men announced themselves after the roll was called. Out of sixty Government horses only two or three escaped.

The officers of this boat were led to understand that the clerk of the boat, carpenter, engineer and barkeeper were lost, but with them, as elsewhere, information is very incomplete. The pilots, ALECK. STEWART and PETE DEMAY, seem to have acted with promptness and courage. It is asserted they rescued two ladies from their rooms and conveyed them in a skiff to the steamer *Baltic*. Capt. TURTON, with an axe, cut an opening in the roof to the room of an old lady, and rescued her. The water was up to her chin before she was taken out. There were only four ladies in the cabin, and all were saved. A large amount of the freight which was on deck floated off, and by this means, no doubt, many saved their lives.

The *Gov. Sharkey* was formerly the *Alone*, built here in 1862, and cost FRANK BURNETT, her original owner, $16,000. She was valued at $15,000, and insured for $5,000 in the Phoenix of New-York, and $4,000 in the Magnolia of Cincinnati. The fear has become almost certain that EUGENE TURTON, clerk of the boat, has been drowned. It is supposed that the underwriters believe that the loss of the boat was due to overloading. Quite a contrary opinion is held not only by the officers of the steamer, but by others.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

In its issue of June 2d, the San Antonio (Texas) *Herald* says: "Our columns this morning are barren of anything in the shape of news. Friday's mail failed to get in from Alleyton, and consequently we have had no mail matter since Wednesday, caused by the late continued rains. We applied for telegrams on Friday and yesterday, but found the line line down, so that nothing could be obtained from that source. Let us accept the welcome rains as an ample recompense for the disappointment."

An insane woman in Scarborough, Me., carried nearly all her furniture into the upper part of her house and then set fire to her bed, early on the morning of the 10th inst. A little girl who resided with her was awakened by the flames bursting through the door, and escaped by the window. The woman was seen by her neighbors, after the fire broke out, making for the river, evidently with the intention of drowning herself; but they prevented her.

In Rochester on the 11th inst., a little girl, nine years of age, daughter of WILLIAM PURCELL, Esq., of the *Union*, while gathering flowers rolled down a steep declivity some twenty-five feet, to the edge of a precipice about thirty feet in depth, over which she fell to the rocks beneath. She was insensible when taken up, and it was found that her right thigh was broken. She was also badly cut and bruised in various parts of her body.

RAPHAEL SEMMES addressed the National Typographical Union at its meeting in Memphis, Tenn., and urged the Northern members to use their utmost endeavors, when they returned to their homes, to further the restoration of peace and harmony.

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Bulletin*, edited by RALPHAEL SEMMES, declares in favor of female suffrage.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Rev. G. W. Woodruff on the Evils of Light Literature.

At the Seventh-street Methodist Episcopal Church, last evening, Rev. GEORGE W. WOODRUFF preached from the following text:

Many of them brought their books together and burned them.—Acts, xix, 19.

He said he wanted to speak to the congregation about bad books and bad newspapers. In the days of Paul men brought their bad books together and burned them, and it would be a glorious thing if every bad book and newspaper, every bad picture and evil story might be burned up; but as there was no prospect of a bonfire of this kind, it was the duty of everybody to watch the bad books and bad newspapers and counteract their bad influences. Every minister, every parent, should be constituted a constabulary, as it were, to look after bad publications. He was not there to say what books should or should not be read. He did not believe in a censorship of the Press. Books must be free and newspapers must be free. That society and that Christianity were a shame where the Press was muzzled. Some persons would never be injured by reading bad books for the reason that they never read any books. He had rather a son of his should read everything than that he should read nothing. What was at the bottom of all the rowdyism of a large city like New-York? Why were the bar-rooms so full? Why were so many young men ready for any work Satan had to offer? Because their minds were vacant. They did not read. He knew some men after a hard day's work could hardly bear the idea of reading. There was something wrong somewhere, and he urged upon employers that the hours of labor should be decreased, so that the employed could have time to read. Young men and young women should read something, if only a page every day. Mr. WOODRUFF now explained what he meant by a bad book and a bad newspaper. Most bad books were books of fiction. But not every fiction was bad. The parables of Jesus were in the words of fiction. There were three classes of fiction—the good, the indifferent and the bad. If one read a bad book or newspaper it was because he chose to do so, and not because he had to. Good books of fiction were such as inculcated good lessons. The *Pilgrim's Progress* was such a book. Books that were indifferent, were such as lacked force and lived for a day—milk and water stuff. How many such books were made? Fortunately they did not live long. To the class of decidedly bad books and newspapers belonged all that reading that pleased by exciting alone; all that made crime familiar and all that threw a shade over virtue and ridiculed religion. There were some books that were made only with the object of exciting the feelings, where each chapter was keyed up higher than the last. The craving for such books became a disease. Such reading, no matter who wrote it, however much it was praised, was bad, ruinous, dreadful. Reading that made us familiar with crime was bad. Crime should never be written up. It should only be described in the court records, or in a dry, unvarnished statement in the newspapers. The reverend gentleman dwelt upon the evil of blazoning the romantic phases of crime, by which so many young men were led on to vice. Again, most people who read novels would hate them as they hated sermons if they held up glittering vice to public reprobation. In a word, all novels properly so called—those that treated of love and crime—and all those weakly, trashy newspapers were what he would have burned with fire. These books were known and intended to be known by their titles, as, for instance, *The Mysteries of Paris*, and would therefore be readily avoided by good people. The reasons for the injurious effects of bad literature were, firstly, that it took time from the perusal of better works; secondly, that it gave false ideas of life and a disrelish for its realities; thirdly, that it dwarfed the intellect, because light literature did not induce thought; fourthly, that it corrupted the heart, and was one of the greatest barriers to true religion. On this fourth reason Mr. WOODRUFF dwelt at length. The Gospel of God came to the mind of the reader of fiction and found it filled with frivolity to the exclusion of the message from on high. The evil of fictitious reading was more widespread than was known. The statistics of light literature would astonish them. The era of pamphlets and newspapers devoted to fiction was upon us. Thousands of these were spread broadcast weekly. He thought fictions and thunders were both relics of a barbarous age, and that they were gradually dying out. But meantime they did much mischief still. If the history of the injuries done by reading bad publications could be made known in all its broad extent it would reveal a picture at which they would stand aghast. He closed by charging the congregation to take care what they read, as they valued their own characters and the well-being of society.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Osgood on "Personal Influence."

The fifth of a series of sermons before the Liberal Christian Union was delivered last evening by Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, in the Chapel of the Church of the Messiah, Park-avenue, near Thirty-fourth-street.

The subject of the discourse was "Personal Influence," and the text the following words:

"Let no man despise Thee." (St. Paul's Epistle to Titus, ii., last clause of 15th verse.)

The Rev. gentleman said, in substance: Everything that lives, nay, everything that exists, has influence. The very stones in the streets attract somewhat the mighty globe which draws them to its bosom, and every living creature, from the very fact that it lives, must needs give and receive. Much more, then, must man, who unites something of the elements of all beings in himself, have influence. His power is in proportion to the compass of his being. With every step and thought and word he must needs act upon some portion of that realm of matter and mind in which his lot is cast. It may be optional with him what the character of his influence shall be, but it is not optional with him whether he shall have influence at all. The principle of influence is receptive and active; it takes to give and gives to take, and is measured by quantity, quality and duration.

After dwelling at length upon these points, the Doctor proceeded to speak of the method or rule of influence. The rule of true influence, in its culture, should be such as to give the man the largest and best power; its direction should be in accordance with the nearness and the need of those who lack its guidance. Would we have great and good influence? Simply nurture great and good energies. Let us be something, and we shall do something. Parent, teacher, master, ruler, precisely what you are in inherent power you will be in external influence. He wins others to faith in God whose own soul is moved by such faith; he kindles enthusiasm in a campaign or an art, whose heart beats with the power that he would communicate. Our influence should be organized so as to combine liberty and union—in other words, so that we may retain our proper independence and yet live in true fellowship with society, domestic, neighborly and religious. Thus may we serve true Catholicity in quantity, quality and permanence.

The New-York City Sunday-School and Missionary Society.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the New-York City Sunday-school and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church was held on Friday evening in the new Fifth Ward Mission Rooms, No. 186 Franklin-street.

The President, W. W. CORNELL, Esq., in the chair, JAMES WRIGHT, Secretary.

The reports of Rev. GEORGE HOLLIS and D. L. MARKS, Pastors, showed faithful and untiring labors on the part of the missionaries and colporteurs engaged in the work, and the fruits of their toil as abundant and encouraging. In the Missions on the west side of the City, under Rev. D. L. MARKS, there have been many contributions and additions to the Societies and one new Society formed. During the month 8,792 families have been visited, 399 prayed with, 126 sick visited, 54 sermons preached, 68 sessions Sunday-school, 56 prayer meetings, 64 class meetings, and 5 temperance meetings held; 30 baptisms and 10 funerals attended; 9,906 pages tracts distributed.

After receiving reports of various Committees and transacting some other business of minor importance the Board adjourned to meet in Broome-street Chapel July 12, 1867.

The Missionary Effort Among the Freedmen at Charleston, S. C.

A numerous and attentive congregation assembled last evening at Rev. Dr. BURCHARD's Presbyterian Church, in Thirteenth-street, near Seventh-avenue, for the purpose of divine worship and hearing an address in behalf of the freedmen of South Carolina. After the usual exercises, Rev. E. J. ADAMS, colored missionary at Charleston, S. C., delivered an eloquent address in behalf of his congregation. Mr. ADAMS selected a composite text from Genesis and the Epistle of Paul to the Romans, tending to illustrate the Providential shaping of human events to the furtherance and strengthening of the Church. The speaker alluded to the manifold instances occurring in Holy Writ where God had so controlled the wicked aspirations of men that good always resulted to the Church or His chosen people. Even in our own day this fact was fully as apparent, and the great rebellion of 1861 was a signal instance of the wisdom of God, and his constant watchfulness over the oppressed. The civil war had deluged our land with blood, and disrupted the social customs of the country, but all these terrible years of warfare and of strife had resulted in restoring freedom to the oppressed colored race of the sunny South, had changed the opinions and prejudices of the Southern people, and had united in sentiment the entire North. The rebels had sought by their rebellion to extend slave territory, perpetuate the institution of slavery, and rule this entire country with a rod of iron; yet the Almighty had dashed them to pieces like a potter's vessel, and the slave gave thanks and the whole country rejoiced. After speaking of the great mission work yet to be accomplished among the freedmen of the South, Mr. ADAMS said that the negroes had made startling progress since their chains had been loosened, and he had great hopes for the future of the race. He went to the South as a missionary at the close of the war, and determined upon the City of Charleston, S. C., as the most desirable location for his proposed labors. He established a church in the Fall of 1865, with six members, and in less than a year his flock numbered over 350 communicants, with a Sabbath-school of over 200 scholars. The congregation had been shifted from place to place until they felt compelled to build a church of their own. The first payment of $1,000 on the lot had been paid by the freedmen themselves, when the speaker came North and collected over $6,000, with which the walls of a spacious edifice had been erected, and now money was needed to build a roof. The church was sorely needed, as the rapidly increasing congregation were often compelled to meet in the open air, and the basement as a school would prove of lasting benefit. Mr. ADAMS made a touching and impassioned appeal to the congregation in behalf of his far off and struggling flock, with evident success. Judging from the collections taken up Mr. ADAMS will make other appeals before he leaves.

Trinity Baptist Church.

There has been recently organized in this City a new congregation of the Baptist faith, which is now worshiping in the chapel corner of Third-avenue and Fifty-second-street, under the name of the Trinity Baptist Church, Rev. J. STANFORD, D. D., being the Pastor elect of the congregation. Last evening the Recognition Services of this new organization were held in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, at the corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-first-street. Rev. Drs. KENDRICK, ANDERSON, TAYLOR and WESTON assisted in the services, the sermon being delivered by Rev. J. B. SIMMONS, from First Corinthians, xv., 58. The church was well filled, and a deep interest was manifested in the services throughout.

The Five Points Mission.

The following report of this institution was recently written for publication by Rev. G. W. KNAPP, late of the mission:

The mission work in this degraded locality was commenced about 17 years since, under the auspices of "The New-York Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church," and has been continued with varied success from its commencement to the present time. Its prospects of usefulness were never more flattering than at the present. Soon after this great mission work was begun, the Society purchased the "Old Brewery," situated on Park-street, and noted as the resort of the lowest and most degraded people that find their way to our large cities. This den of infamy was demolished, and the present mission building erected in its place, which has answered its purpose very well; but at the present time does not accommodate the work that has increased upon the hands of the Mission. The school-rooms are too small. Says the annual report: "Our rooms are excessively crowded. We seldom are able to seat our visitors in the Sabbath-school. In our infant class-room 200 children are packed where about 120 could sit comfortably." The Mission is at present, and has been for the past five years, under the immediate superintendence of Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, of the New-York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who has proved himself to be admirably fitted for his work. The Mission supports a day-school, in which, during the past year, 1,597 children have been taught, with a daily average attendance of 316. Some may inquire: "Whence arises the disproportion between the number of children registered and the average daily attendance?" This arises in part from the character of the parents and children in this locality, and in part from the fact that none of the children under four years of age are counted in the daily average. This school is taught by six female teachers, one principal and five assistants. Excellent order is maintained, and the singing exercises are very pleasing. The text-books used are the same as those of the public schools, and the children are very proficient in their studies. This Mission school differs from the other public schools of the City in the class of children that attend it; they are emphatically the children of the poor, and some of them of the degraded poor; hence they must be clothed as well as taught; otherwise they could not appear in the streets, much less in the school-room, with decency. Some of them must be in part fed also, or suffer for the want of food. Is it known to our friends abroad that the members of the Board of Managers meet at the Mission house once a week for the purpose of preparing clothing for these destitute children? I think it is not generally known. If it were the friends throughout the country would respond more readily and frequently to the call for help. Some may say let the City churches take care of the Mission. Is it generally known that nearly every prominent church in the City has a Mission Sabbath-school of its own to care for? Our country friends are very much relieved from the care of the poor in their own vicinity, and hence should look abroad for opportunities to relieve the destitute. I am aware that there have been very many and generous responses to the call for help for this Mission, but our friends must remember that it is a work of great magnitude. I am quite certain that if they could visit the Mission school and look upon the many half-clothed little boys and girls, and look into their sparkling eyes, and hear them sing their beautiful and touching melodies, their sympathies would be aroused, and they would go home feeling that they must do something for them, and they would do it and not allow the annual report to say "our wardrobes are empty, barrels of potatoes, beans, &c., have not come in quite as fast as the demand for them." I do not write despondingly. The ladies having charge of this great and good work are inspired with faith and hope, and rejoice in the success of the mission. But there is a loud and pressing call for more laborers, and I am quite certain that many will be glad to do something for the mission. They will yet inquire what do you want and when do you want it? We want clothing of all descriptions suitable for children from infancy up to the age of twelve or fourteen, and can use to advantage many articles of clothing suitable for grown persons—men and women. Please send us some Summer clothes for these children, for they need something to wear even in Summer; and organize your societies and prepare heavier clothing for the poor unfortunate ones, so that when the cold weather comes again the mission wardrobe may be well filled, and the little ones made comfortable and glad. Donations of clothing or provisions may be sent to Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Five Points Mission, No. 61 Park-street, New-York.

Regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club.

The following yachts have been entered for the second annual regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club, to take place on Tuesday next:

First Class Sloops.

	Tonnage.	Owners.
1—White Wing	53	Sheppard Homans.
2—Addie	45	William Voorhis.
3—Alarm	40	T. W. Sheridan.
4—Psyche	45	Fitch Taylor.
5—Agnes	35	Edward Harvey.
6—Dolphin	21	J. R. Waller.
7—Lois	18	Commodore Lyman.
8—Galatea	10	Geo. H. Granniss and others.

Second Class Sloops.

1—Salvo	34 feet	H. C. Walton.
2—Leopard	31 feet	T. C. Fowler.
3—Martha	28 feet	Vice Commodore Brasher.
4—Carrie	27 feet	J. R. Maxwell.
5—Hector	26 feet	Wm. Peet.
6—Aurelia	23 feet	H. A. Gouge.
7—Imp	23 feet	H. W. Hubbell, Jr.
8—Harry Schell	23 feet	H. Seymour Schell.

The course will be from the anchorage near the Club-house at South Brooklyn through the Narrows to the stake-boat off the Southwest Spit, turning the stake-boat from east to west, and thence home, passing the home stake-boat to the west. All the buoys on the west must be passed to the east bank going and returning. The yachts will start at 12:16 P. M. precisely.

The fleet will be under the command of Commodore LYMAN and Vice-Commodore BRASHER. The judges are Messrs. OLIVER G. CARTER, SAMUEL B. STEWART and WM. C. FOWLER.

Regatta Committee—John T. Moore, Charles Condit, Charles P. Low, Wm. McMonnies, Isaac L. Miller.

The Deaf and Dumb Institution.

At the meeting of the Directors of this institution on Tuesday last, the resignation of Dr. H. P. PEET, who has been the Principal and President of the institution the past forty years, and who has brought it to its present high standing, was received and accepted. The appointment of a successor being the principal business before the meeting, Rev. Dr. ADAMS, after a few remarks in eulogy of Dr. PEET, nominated Mr. ISAAC LEWIS PEET, son of the former President, and who has filled the position of Vice-Principal for many years, to fill the position of Principal. Dr. ADAMS spoke of the life-long association of Mr. PEET with the institution—he having been a Professor in the institution for some twenty-five years, and Vice-Principal for the past fifteen years—his earnest and persevering efforts for the advancement of the pupils and the enlargement of their sphere of education—having made them proficient in the more advanced mathematics and in some of the languages. In view of these services, and Mr. PEET's thorough acquaintance with the wants of the institution, he nominated him for the position of Principal. After some remarks from Mr. STRONG and one or two others, the nomination was seconded by Rev. THOS. GALLAUDET, and Mr. PEET was elected unanimously. The election of Mr. PEET is highly gratifying to those who have been long associated with him in professional duties, and gives general satisfaction to the Directors of the institution. It is expected that under his management the institution will increase in popularity, even more than it has heretofore done, if possible. The annual examination will take place at the institution, One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, on the 26th of this month, when the vacation will begin. There are now over 425 scholars in the institution.

United States Internal Revenue, Eighth Collection District, New-York.

The annual income and license lists for this district have been received from the Assessor, and before the expiration of the present month they will be formally advertised, as required by law. These taxes must be paid within ten days succeeding such advertisement, to avoid the additional costs and penalties imposed by law.

In order to accommodate the large number of income taxpayers residing in this district, the Collector will now receive payment for any of these taxes where the lists are completed and in his hands. Most of these are now ready, and taxpayers will save themselves much trouble and delay by making immediate payment. Every effort will be made to accommodate the public, but the number of taxpayers is so great it will be evident that much delay will be necessarily occasioned, unless the advertisement is anticipated.

Collector SMITH's district includes the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards. The Collector's office is No. 190 Fifth-avenue, under the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

SIXTH COLLECTION DISTRICT.

Mr. MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District, including the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards, announces that the taxes in his district will be received from Monday next until the 12th day of July, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., at No. 181 West Fourteenth-street, corner of Eighth-avenue.

Antietam National Cemetery—A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your report of the proceedings of the recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Antietam National Cemetery there is one of those errors incidental to the hurried make-up of the daily press, by which injustice is done to two of the States which have shown their interest in the work in the most substantial mode. These are Ohio and Indiana, the first-named of which has contributed $5,000 and the latter-named $6,132 28, in accordance with the apportionment of the Trustees, which was based on the relative number of their dead on the field, whereby the name, as well as the most appropriate and romantic site of this Cemetery, has been furnished.

I regret to have to say that several of the States that have a like sacred interest in this work, have so far failed to make any response to the call for aid in the burial of their own heroic sons, although it was made soon after the close of the war. But it is hoped by the Board of Management that their Legislatures will have shown, at an early day, that their obligations in this regard had not been wholly forgotten—not to say disregarded—which would be difficult to believe.

J. E. SNODGRASS,
Commissioner for New-York.

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1867.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—COMAN, ALDERMAN.

ADULTERATING MILK.

FREDERICK ECKHARDT, of No. 184 Spring-street; JOHN BUCKER, of No. 50 Christie-street; HENRY ALBRECHT, of No. 147 Avenue A; MARCUS JACOBUS, of No. 136 Leonard-street, and EDMUND PURDY, of No. 33 Madison-street, were arrested and arraigned before the acting magistrate, yesterday, on a charge of having violated the Health Laws by adulterating milk intended for domestic consumption. It appears that these milkmen crossed the Jersey City Ferry at an early hour yesterday morning, and drove to the corner of West and Chambers streets, where each procured a can of water and immediately commenced to dilute the milk contained in the other cans in their wagons. In doing so the prisoners were detected by Roundsmen DILLON and Officer WALSH, of the Third Precinct, and their arrest followed as a matter of course. When examined PURDY attempted to defend himself by saying that he had spilled forty quarts of milk before he crossed the North River, and wished to supply the deficiency. None of the others attempted any explanation, so all were held to bail for trial at the Court of Special Sessions.

EXCISE LAW.

PETER THIES, of No. 7 Harrison-street; CHARLES SIMPSON, of No. 165 Chatham-street; CATHARINE COUGHLIN, of No. 87 Park-street; CHARLES BERGEN, of No. 103 Chatham-street; MICHAEL TANCRED, of No. 453 Washington-street, and THOMAS BURKE, of No. 100 Cherry-street, were arraigned before the Court yesterday on a charge of violating the Excise Law. They were all held to bail for trial in the sum of $300 each.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

CASES.

Intoxication, 14; disorderly conduct, 6; violation Excise Law, 1; vagrancy, 1; pocket picking, 1. Disposed of as follows: Discharged, 8; committed for examination, 12; required to give bail, 2; committed to Commissioners Public Charities and Correction, 1.

ANOTHER THIRD-AVENUE CASE.

WM. KREUTZ, living at No. 94 East Fifteenth-street, filed a complaint, from which it appears that on Saturday evening, about 7:30 o'clock, he was coming down town on one of the cars of the Third-avenue line, and was riding on the rear platform with a man who gives the name of WM. H. THOMPSON. KREUTZ felt a hand in his watch-pocket, and seized it just as his watch was partly withdrawn from his pocket. The hand proved to be that of THOMPSON, who jerked it away, jumped from the car and ran, pursued by KREUTZ. During the chase THOMPSON was intercepted by a citizen, whom he knocked down, but finally he was seized by a Police officer. The prisoner pleaded not guilty and was committed.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

CASES.

Intoxication, 34; disorderly conduct, 15; assault and battery, 6; larceny, 3; vagrancy, 2. Thus disposed of: Fined $10, to be committed in default, 30; discharged, 11; required to give bail, 4; committed for examination, 13; committed to Commissioners Public Charities and Correction, 2.

A PROBABLE LARCENY.

SAMUEL RAUB, living at No. 102 West Nineteenth-street, narrates that he was the possessor of a diamond pin worth $400, which for safety he placed in the chandelier in his room; that on Saturday a man named LAWRENCE SAXTON was called in to repair the chandelier, it having got out of order, and that after his departure the pin was missed. The same evening an officer of the Twenty-ninth Precinct arrested SAXTON at his house, and the prisoner told the officer where to find the pin. The officer, following the directions given, found the missing article in a bureau-drawer in a room at No. 119 West Nineteenth-street. The prisoner said to the Court that he took the pin, but did not intend to steal it. He was held in $2,000 bail to answer.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DEATH OF MR. BROCK.—In yesterday's TIMES the fact was mentioned that Metropolitan Engine Company No. 12, while proceeding to answer an alarm of fire in Maiden-lane, accidentally ran over Mr. JOSEPH BROCK in the square in front of the TIMES office. The injuries received by Mr. BROCK were of so serious a character that he expired at 3 o'clock yesterday morning at the New-York Hospital. The House Surgeon made the necessary *post-mortem* examination, and an inquest was commenced yesterday forenoon by Coroner SCHIRMER, but the investigation was adjourned until to-day, in order to procure witnesses. Deceased was a native of Germany, 48 years of age, and resided at No. 96 Cherry-street.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—Yesterday evening, at 7 o'clock, Roundsman DILLON found the body of a boy aged about 14 years floating in the North River at the foot of Chambers-street. The body was dressed in a white shirt, black jacket and drab pants. It was secured to the pier and the Coroner notified. At the same hour Officer GRIFFEN found the body of a man apparently about 48 years of age floating in the North River at Pier No. 4. It is dressed in gray pants, dark shirt, and was without a coat; has dark hair, and is 5 feet 7 inches in height. It was secured and the Coroner notified.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT IN THIRD-AVENUE.—Last evening, at 11:30 o'clock, a young man named WILLIAM WEST, residing at No. 271 Bleecker-street, attempted to leave car No. 81 of the Third-avenue line, by jumping from the front platform at the corner of Bowery and Houston-street, but missed his footing and fell under the car, the wheels passing over the left foot, crushing it very severely. The wounded man was taken to Police Headquarters and attended to by Dr. POOLER, and was thence conveyed to his home.

A MUD BATH.—HUGH FITZPATRICK walked into the creek at the corner of Ninety-eighth-street and Second-avenue, late on Saturday night, and he became deeply mired in the mud. His cries for assistance summoned Officers COOGAN and CALDERS, of the Twenty-third Precinct, who extricated HUGH from his unpleasant dilemma; but although uninjured he was covered with soft mud, and in that condition was escorted to his residence in Second-avenue, near One Hundred and Seventh-street.

PROMENADE CONCERT AND RECEPTION AT THE CATHOLIC FAIR.—A very interesting entertainment, under the supervision of the Young Men's Association, has been arranged to come off to-morrow evening, at the Catholic Protectory Fair building in Union-square. Grafulla's Seventh Regiment band has been engaged for the occasion. The entertainment will no doubt be largely attended, and the projectors may expect a substantial addition to the fair funds.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Senator Nye, Nevada; Gen. H. Phillips, Louisiana; Senator G. G. Fogg, New-Hampshire, and Gen. Irving Elmira, are at the Astor House. Hon. W. B. Allison, Iowa; Hon. J. M. Douglas, Chicago; Hon. J. D. Caton, Illinois, and Col. L. D. Childs, South Carolina, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. Edmond Rice, St. Paul, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

CONEY ISLAND.—The frequenters of this delightful bathing place who were alarmed lest our Quarantine Commissioners should convert their favorite resort into a camping-ground for convalescent immigrants, will be glad to learn that the steamboat accommodation from this City thither is again resumed, the favorite steamer *Norwalk* having commenced her regular trips for the season.

THE NEW TAMMANY HALL.—The corner-stone of the new hall of the Tammany Society is to be laid on the 4th of July. The Academy of Music will probably be engaged for the delivery of the oration by JULIAN C. VERPLANCK, Esq. Arrangements are being made to render the ceremony an imposing one. The plans for the new Hall have not yet been decided on.

THE KNIFE.—About 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning JOHN MURRAY, residing at No. 286 West Twenty-seventh-street, quarreled with THOMAS KILLEEN, when the latter stabbed his opponent in the breast, MURRAY receiving a dangerous wound. MURRAY was carried to the Jews' Hospital, and his assailant was held for examination by Justice DODGE.

CASUALTIES.—JACOB ERHARD, 40 years of age, and a native of Germany, fell from the cellar steps at the corner of Eighteenth-street and Ninth-avenue, while intoxicated, and received severe injuries on the head. Taken to the Jews' Hospital....JOHN HECKS, four years of age, fell from a second-story window of No. 37 Thompson-street, and was dangerously injured.

FIRE IN WEST THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—At 7 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the residence of Mr. ASH, No. 452 West Thirty-fourth-street, resulting in a damage of fifty dollars, fully covered by an insurance in the Knickerbocker Insurance Company.

CAR ACCIDENT.—At 7:30 o'clock last evening, a man named JACOB SCHMENKE, living at No. 324 Seventh-avenue, was run over in Third-avenue, between Seventy-ninth and Eightieth streets, by one of the cars of the Third-avenue line. He was badly crushed, and was removed to the Bellevue Hospital.

THE DOG-LAW.—Dog owners should remember that the Dog-Law goes into operation to-day. All stray dogs will be captured and destroyed unless redeemed by their owners before sundown.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DANGEROUSLY SHOT.—About 11:45 o'clock on Saturday night PATRICK McELROY was shot in the abdomen by THOMAS MULLANE, at the residence of the latter, No. 8 North Eighth-street, Eastern District. MULLANE was promptly arrested by Officer PHELAN, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, and locked up. The prisoner states that McELROY forced an entrance to his apartments for the purpose of doing him bodily injury, and that he shot him in self-defence. The wounded man resides with a family in the front part of the tenement where he was shot. The medical man who attended him considers his wound dangerous. He was last evening removed to the City Hospital. Both men have bad reputations. MULLANE is only recently from the Penitentiary, where he was imprisoned six months for feloniously assaulting Officer COLAHAN, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, with a sword, and McELROY has been frequently under arrest, once for beating his mother. The pistol used by the former was a five-barreled Colt. He only fired one shot.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning OWEN MONAGHAN, watchman, noticed two men drive off with a box-wagon from WARD's hotel, on the Coney Island Road. They had proceeded but a short distance when the vehicle broke down. MONAGHAN started toward them, when they ran off. The wagon was found to contain eight valuable oil paintings, a handsome clock, &c. One of the men was subsequently arrested, and gave his name as WILLIAM KENNEY. The wagon has been identified by Mr. BENJ. LEWIS, of Windsor Terrace, as having been stolen from him. The owners of the horse and goods have not as yet been discovered.

NEW-YORK PUGILISTS AT GREENPOINT.—A prize fight took place near Wyckoff's Woods, Greenpoint, between two Mackerelville roughs, at about 6 o'clock yesterday morning. There were about fifty ruffians of the worst type at the mill, but the battle was conducted in accordance with the rules of the English prize ring. Twenty-one rounds were fought, occupying forty minutes. The defeated pugilist was terribly punished. No interference by the Police.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—A woman named CATHARINE FAY while under the influence of liquor, jumped from the bridge into the Gowanus Creek last night, with the intention of drowning herself. She was rescued by some citizens and given in charge of Sergt. MACKELLAR, of the Forty-eighth Precinct, who had her conveyed to the Station-house, where proper restoratives were administered, after which she was taken to her home in Madison-street, New-York.

DROWNED.—Yesterday morning the body of an unknown man was found in the water foot of North Second-street, E. D., and taken in charge by Coroner SMITH. Deceased was considerably decomposed. He was about 5 feet 8 inches, with black whiskers; dressed in dark gray shirt and patched black pants.

TO BE LAUNCHED.—A three-masted schooner of 388 tons burden, is to be launched on Thursday next from the ship yard of JEROLEMAN & ELLIS, East Newark. She is 118 feet length of keel, 32 feet beam and 10 feet depth of hold. She is to be called the *John J. Ward*, and is intended for the coasting trade.

THE EXCISE LAW.—PATRICK HENDERSON, who keeps a liquor-store on the corner of Fourth-avenue and Seventeenth-street, was arrested and locked up in the Forty-third Precinct Station, on a charge of violating the Excise Law.

NEW-JERSEY.

AN UNFORTUNATE OCCURRENCE.—J. HEAVEY LYON, a lawyer well known in Hudson County, met with an accident at the Hoboken Ferry about 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning, which resulted in one of his legs being fractured near the ancle. It appears that in crossing the ferry to Hoboken, Mr. LYON became engaged in an altercation with a gentleman named WILSON, residing at No. 188 Washington-street, Hoboken. After the boat had landed the altercation was renewed, and, as is alleged, Mr. LYON dealt Mr. WILSON a blow with his cane, which, in some way, caused him (LYON) to fall and fracture his leg. Mr. WILSON was arrested by a policeman, but was subsequently released from custody at the request of Mr. LYON.

OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.—The liquor places of Jersey City were closed yesterday, and did a less side-door business than on any previous Sabbath since the enforcement of the law. The only arrest for violation was a young man named H. L. BEAN, charged with selling liquor at SNELLGROVE's Boat-house, foot of Van Vorst-street. Very few arrests for intoxication were made. In Hoboken there were an immense number of people, but during the day everything passed off without disturbance.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Saturday, June 15.

FLOUR shows a further decline in prices, with a fair demand for the interior, Eastern and Southern trade; sales of 9,000 bbls. at $12 for No 1 Spring, $13 for Red Winter, $14 for White, $15 for Double Extra. Rye Flour quiet at $8 25. WHEAT quiet and nominally lower; No. 2 Milwaukee Club held at $2 30. The continued decline at the East and West checks the inquiry. CORN has lost the nominal advance noted yesterday, and holders are offering No. 1 at $1 1. OATS are held at 75c. for Canadian, without sales. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS quiet. CORN MEAL $2 75 ℔ 100 lbs. bolted. MILLFEED scarce; Shorts, $32; Shipstuffs, $38; Middlings, $42 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS dull and lower; Corn, 7c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson, $4 25 to Newburgh. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 55c.; to Albany and Schenectady, 40c.; to New-York by rail and River, 45c. LAKE IMPORTS 2,700 bushels Oats, 1,058,699 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—1,000 bushels Wheat, 10,800 bushels Corn, 6,400 bushels Peas, 1,269,112 feet Lumber.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, June 15.

COTTON firm; sales 2,400 bales; Low Middlings, 24¾c.; receipts, 349 bales; exports, 1,409 bales. SUGAR—Fully fair Cuba, 12c.; choice old process Louisiana, 14¼c. No MOLASSES reported. FLOUR is extremely dull and irregular; buyers holding off for new stock; sales of single extra at $11 25; treble extra, $12@$14 50. CORN very dull; Yellow and Mixed, 95c.@$1 05; choice White, $1 12½@$1 15. OATS declined; sales at 82½c.@85c. HAY, $27@$28. PORK dull and declined 50c.; buyers offer $23 50 without sellers. BACON—Fair jobbing business; Shoulders, 10½c.; Rib, 11½c.@12c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. COFFEE, 23c.@25c. Gold opened at 136¾. Sterling Exchange, 147½@152. New-York Sight Exchange, ¼@⅜ premium.

CHICAGO, Saturday, June 15.

FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT unsettled and declined 10c.@15c.; No. 1 at $2@$2 03; No. 2 at $1 72@$1 78, closing at $1 72. CORN moderately active, but declined 4c.; sales at 85½c. for No. 1, and 82c. for No. 2. OATS dull at 56c.@57½c. for No. 2 in store. RYE dull; $1 10 for No. 1. BARLEY active but nominal. PROVISIONS dull; nominally easier. LARD, 11¼c.@11¾c. Cattle market quiet; medium declined 15c.@25c.; sales at $5@$8 37. Live Hogs quiet at $5 87½@$6 25 for good to choice. Sheep market extremely dull. RECEIPTS—2,200 bbls. Flour; 13,600 bush. Wheat; 105,000 bush. Corn; 3,800 bush. oats. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bush. Flour.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 15.

FLOUR is dull; Winter family, $11 50; stock small. WHEAT is dull; No. 2 Winter, $2 25. CORN closed at 80c. for No. 1 in bulk. OATS dull, at 66c. for No. 1. RYE is firmer, at $1 35 for No. 1. COTTON is dull and nominal; 24c. for Middling. WHISKY is steady at 30c. in bond. MESS PORK is dull, no demand; City offered at $21 50. BULK MEATS dull; 9c. for Shoulders. BACON dull, but unchanged; Shoulders 9c., Sides 11c., Clear Sides 11¾c. @12¼c. LARD firm at 13c., but not offered at this rate to any extent. SUGAR firm and advanced ⅛c.@¼c. COFFEE firm. BUTTER and CHEESE dull but unchanged; demand chiefly local. Gold 136¾.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 15.

FLOUR dull and unchanged; no sales. WHEAT entirely nominal. CORN unsettled, with but little inquiry; sales early 30,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 90c., closing heavy and lower. OATS with moderate inquiry; sales 30,000 bushels Western at 65c. RYE neglected. BARLEY nominal at $1 18 for Canadian. MESS PORK quiet at $21 for light, $22 for heavy. LARD 13½c. HIGHWINES nominal at $2 35. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 35,000 bushels; Flour, 1,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Corn, 85,000 bushels; Oats, 27,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 15.

TOBACCO active; fine bright Leaf a little higher. COTTON nominal at 23c. FLOUR dull but unchanged. WHEAT—Fall nominally unchanged; Spring slightly better; $1 6[illegible]@$1 80 for No. 2. CORN firm for choice Yellow and White, but low grades are neglected; sales at 87c.@$1. OATS advancing; sales at 72c.@75c. RYE advancing; $1@$1 10. PROVISIONS heavy; Mess Pork, $21; Bacon unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, June 15.

FLOUR is dull; City Double Extras, $10 75@$11 75; Country do. $10@$10 25; Extras $9 25@$9 75. WHEAT declining; No. 1, $2 16; No. 2, $2 01; No. 3, $1 72. OATS firm; 58c. for No. 2. CORN dull; 85c. for No. 1. RECEIPTS—1,600 bbls. of Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 2,600 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, June 15.

TOBACCO steady; sales, 177 hhds. at $2 50@$17. Superfine FLOUR dull, $8 50@$9 50; Choice, $14 75@$16. WHEAT nominal, $2@$2 25. CORN, in bulk, 72c.@74c. OATS, in bulk, 68c.@7[illegible]c. MESS PORK, $22. BACON shoulders, 9¼c.; clear sides, 12½c.@12¾c. LARD, in tierces, 12c.@12½c. COTTON, 23c. RAW WHISKY, free, $2 20.

TOLEDO, Saturday, June 15.

FLOUR dull and declining. WHEAT advanced 5c.; sales of No 2 Amber at $2 40. CORN dull and declined 6c.; sales at 90c. for No. 1. OATS advanced 2c.; sales at 64c.@65c. for No. 1.

WILMINGTON, Saturday, June 15.

COTTON is quiet at 23½c. for Middlings. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE has advanced, and is firmer at 53½c. ROSIN dull at $2 80@$5. FREIGHTS declining.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, June 15.

COTTON quiet but firm; sales for the last two days, 100 bales, holders asking 26c. for Middlings, with 25½c. offered. Receipts, 250 bales.

MOBILE, Saturday, June 15.

COTTON closed firmer, with an advance on yesterday's prices; sales, 400 bales at 24c.@24½c. for Middlings; Receipts, 87 bales.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, June 15.

COTTON quiet, 23c.@23½c.; receipts, 51 bales; exports, 791 bales. Corn steady, 95c.@$1. Other markets unchanged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, June 15.

COTTON in fair demand, and quotations irregular; sales 185 bales Low Middlings at 23½c.@24c.; Receipts, 130 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, June 15.

COTTON is easier; sales, 80 bales, at 24c. for Middlings.

[Advertisement.]

The Boulevard as it is, with other splendid novelties. See the July number of DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Just out.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The quiet it (the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 207 Broadway,) affords the mind, must tend to the prolonging of life. J. W. TOWNLEY.
ELIZABETH, July 4, 1866.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Geo. Cromwell, from New-Orleans—Mrs. B. Femur and child, Mrs. N. C. d'Honnergue and child, Miss Belle F. French, Miss Mary Clark, J. P. Putnam and wife, Mrs. J. Cummings and child, J. Crun and wife, Miss F. Hajaro, J. C. Mills, J. J. Spiser, D. P. Jenkins, E. F. Austin, C. Ladony, T. Benants, D. Egan, N. B. Rossi, V. Ballatona, A. Antoni, J. Bussant, John Blanck, wife and 2 children, P. Gould, Jas. Mayer, Miss Coolidge, Mrs. C. Seymour and 2 children, W. K. Nomer, Mrs. Turner, W. Burns, O. Stone and wife, Wm. Egan and wife, J. D. Hill, E. A. O'Brien, J. W. Hunter, A. Forrest, W. McBride, R. W. Wallace.

In steamship Mariposa, from New-Orleans—Dennis Eonahue, wife, nurse and 2 children, Miss Haynes, Mrs. Wm. W. Cayton, Mrs. M. Thompson, D. Baldech, H. Hanner, Sam. Roche, R. H. Brownell, W. E. Haskins, Wm. Simpson, T. B. Ford, Twen Tyler, Mr. Hummacher, wife and child, Mrs. C. J. Cook, Miss Monier, Mr. Mrs and Miss Brown, Thomas Wharton, T. J. Fettenplace.

JUNE 16.—*In steamship Achilles, from Antwerp*—Arthur Strybas, Johann Hoffman, Louis Lonn, Jacob and Peter Weinaud, Peter and Margaretha Maletor, Albert and Edward Maas, Franz Schmitt, Katchen Born.

JUNE 16.—*In steamship Cella, from London and Havre*—Henry Heathcote, Eugenie Lorquin, Ernst Laglace, Albert Leavens, Bernard and Nelson Grunfelder.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 28 | Sun sets....... 7 33 | Moon rises... 7 40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 7 33 | Gov. Island. 8 22 | Hell Gate.... 9 40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, June 16.

Arrived.

Steamship Mariposa, Quick, New-Orleans 8th inst., and S. W. Pass 9th, at 5:30 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to Geo. B. Hartson. Same day, at 10 A. M., passed steamship Gen. Grant, bound in; 11th, off Sombrero, 3 P. M., saw Havana steamer; 14th, 3 P. M., 30 miles S. of Hatteras, passed U. S. revenue cutter.

Steamship Geo. Cromwell, Vail, New-Orleans 9th inst., and Southwest Pass 10th, 11 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. 10th inst., 1:10 P. M., 30 miles S. E. of S. W. Pass, saw steamship Star of the Union, from Philadelphia for New-Orleans.

Steamship Cella, (Br.,) Gleadell, London May 26, and Havre 28th, with mdse. and 444 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah 67 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. 14th inst., 5 A. M., off Cape Romain, passed steamship Leo, hence for Savannah.

Steamship John Gibson, Fuller, Washington, D. C., with mdse. to Smith & Brown.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Achilles, (Br.,) Riches, Antwerp May 26, with mdse. and 293 passengers to Christian Bors.

Ship City of Montreal, Daggett, Glasgow May 12, with mdse. to to Thomas Dunham.

Bark Hannibal, Hawkins, Marseilles 61 ds., with mdse. to N. L. McCready & Co.

Bark Canton, (Pruss.,) Godt, Rio Janeiro 47 ds., with coffee to order.

Brig New-Providence, (Ital.,) Manganaro, Palermo 60 ds., with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.

Brig Eurus, Ackerly, Grand Cayman 14 ds., with spars to F. Talbot & Co.

Brig James Baker, (of Philadelphia,) Thompson, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. Harriet Newell, Goold, Port Johnson, for Salem, with coal.

Schr. F. Auger, Aldrich, Demerara 15 ds., with molasses to A. Abbott.

Schr. Theron J. Dale, (of Gloucester,) Lewis, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Dandy, Higgs, Eleuthera 9 ds., with fruit to Jas. Douglass.

Schr. Rising Sun, Hastings, Virginia.

Schr. O. P. Binns, Taylor, Virginia.

Schr. J. L. Hass, Taylor, Virginia.

Schr. Tunis de Peru, Cropper, Virginia.

Schr. Ridie, Quilen, Maryland.

Schr. Mott Bedell, Bedell, Baltimore, with coal.

WIND—At sunset, S. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 16.—Arr. brig Delta, from Cienfuegos; steamer St. Louis, New-Orleans; ships Quintero and China, Liverpool; bark Alexandrina, Cienfuegos; brigs Scotland, Mary A. Chrse and Ocean Star, Matanzas; Abby Watson, Sagua; Annie Eldridge, Inagua; Hampton, Georgetown; D. B. Doan, Baltimore; Mariposa, Philadelphia; schrs. W. R. Beebe, Cienfuegos; Helen Hastings, Cardenas; Albert Treat, Nassau.

CHARLESTON, June 16.—Arr. steamer Sea Gull from Baltimore. At Quarantine, steamer Louisa, from New-Orleans. Sld. schr. Nellie Tarbox, for a Northern port.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 16.—Arr. steamers Niagara and Hatteras, from New-York; they experienced heavy gales outside. Sld. ship S. D. Thurston, from Callao for Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—Arr. ship British Queen, from Liverpool; steamer Saxon, from Boston; bark T. R. Davis, Cubarien; brigs J. W. Spencer, from Trinidad; S. V. Merrick, from Cardenas; G. Ward, from Sagua; steamer Pioneer, from Wilmington; bark King Oscar, (Swed.,) from London.

Spoken, &c.

Commodore—ship, from San Francisco for Cork, April 16, lat. 45 S., lon. 45 W.

Daniel Webster—bark, of Boston, bound W., June 13, lat. 42 20, lon. 60.

Resolute—ship, from Liverpool for New-York, June 8, lat. 43, lon. 44.

Screamer—ship, from Liverpool for New-York, May 28, lat. 48, lon. 27.

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A HOUSEHOLD WORD:
BUY YOUR FRENCH CHINA.

Dinner sets, 134 pieces	$30 50
Tea sets, 44 pieces	6 75
Dinner plates, per dozen	2 00
Breakfast plates, per dozen	1 75
Tea plates per dozen	1 50
French cut goblets, per dozen	2 3[illegible]

Refrigerators, Ice Pitchers, Water Coolers, Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Cooking Utensils and housekeeping articles of every description for the lowest prices, at

BASSFORD'S,
Cooper Institute, corner stores.
No connection with any other.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 383, June 15, 1867.
38, 65, 6, 42, 52, 67, 16, 19, 31, 5, 60, 12, 34.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 384, June 15, 1867.
12, 61, 25, 17, 51, 33, 45, 9, 16, 67, 32, 59, 72.

SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 307, June 15, 1867.
86, 22, 68, 2, 42, 16, 27, 60, 70, 24, 18, 46, 56.

SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 308, June 15, 1867.
72, 28, 66, 65, 2, 34, 21, 48, 8, 41, 75, 68, 10.

Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.

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JOSEPH BATES,
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